FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 107 4 June 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

MSU Akhromeyev Writes on Value of ABM Treaty [PRAVDA 4 Jun] AA 1
Zubkov: U.S. Violating SALT I's Basic Provisions AA 6
UN Disarmament Commission Session Completes Work [IZVESTIYA 1 Jun] AA 7
IZVESTIYA Cites Grinevskiy Speech at CDE [3 Jun] AA 8
USSR Scientists for Peace Hold Press Conference AA 9
  Velikhov, Kokoshin, Arbatov Speak AA 9
Zholkver on Space Weapons Testing, Geneva Goals AA 10
LATE REPORT: Space Arms Group Meets in Geneva AA 11

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

TASS Reports End of Joint Exercise With CSSR BB 1
CEMA Atomic Energy Commission Meets in Havana BB 1
Socialist Countries' TU Conference Concludes BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Gathering of Terrorists' To Be Held [Andrianov] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Vorotnikov Tours Alberta, Meets Alberta Premier A 1
  Visits Canadian Businesses A 1
  Issues Departure Statement [IZVESTIYA 3 Jun] A 1
  Leaves Canada A 2
  Arrives in Moscow A 3
  Alberta Speech Comparison A 3

CHINA

Zhao Ziyang Holds Press Conference Before UK Tour [Zubkov] B 1
USSR Trade, Economic Officials Meet Yao Yilin B 1

SOUTH ASIA

- Pakistan's Arms Buildup, Moves on DRA Noted [IZVESTIYA 31 May] D 1
  - Nuclear Program Viewed [Kosovan in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 28 May] D 3
  - Domestic Opposition Grows D 4
- New USSR Ambassador to Pakistan Appointed [PRAVDA 31 May] D 5
- USSR Delivers Aid to Bangladesh Cyclone Victims D 5

EASTERN EUROPE

- Further Reportage on Visit by CSSR's Husak F 1
  - More on Tikhonov, Husak Speeches [PRAVDA 1 Jun] F 1
  - Comparison of Departure F 5
- Bulgaria's Zhivkov To Visit in 'Early' June F 6
- Demichev Sees Off Romanian Cultural Delegation F 6
- Solomentsev, Shevardnadze Meet RCP Delegation F 6
- Soviet-Hungarian Economic Symposium Held [PRAVDA 31 May] F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

- AFP Reports Craxi Remarks on Euromissiles G 1
- Antonov Trial Resumes, Proceedings Reported G 1
  - U.S. Role Discussed [Simonov in MOSCOW NEWS 26 May] G 2
- Koivisto To Visit Kostomuksha in 'Mid-June' G 5
- Soviet-French Officials Confer on Southern Africa [PRAVDA 2 Jun] G 6
- France's Mitterrand Criticizes U.S. SDI Plans [IZVESTIYA 3 Jun] G 6
- Further Report on Greek Election Results G 6
  - NATO Actions Noted G 7
- U.S., SPD Representatives Differ on 'Star Wars' G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- Israel Rejects Husayn's Call for Peace Conference [Vasilyev] H 1
- Israel, U.S. Responsible for Beirut Fighting [Lyapin] H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- Vinogradov on S. African Raid Into Angola [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Jun] J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Tornado of 'Crushing Force' Strikes Kiev R 1
RSFSR Official Reports 'Big' Forest Fires R 1
Russian, Latvian Youths Reportedly Clash in Riga [Stockholm] R 1
krasnodar Kraykom Elects New First Secretary [PRAVDA 4 Jun] R 1
Shcherbitskiy Report on Congress Preparations [PRAVDA UKRAINY 22 May] R 2
PRAVDA Reports Kapitonov Dushanbe Award Speech [30 May] R 17
Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom Plenum Notes Problems [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 May] R 20
Ministry's Health, Safety Record Criticized [IZVESTIYA 28 May] R 23

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Problems in Construction Industry Examined [Voznesenskiy, Bashilov, Bibin] S 1

MSU AKHROMEYEV WRITES ON VALUE OF ABM TREATY

PM031906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister: "The ABM Treaty Is an Obstacle in the Path of the Strategic Arms Race" -- capitalized words originally published in boldface]

[Text] The international situation remains tense and dangerous as a result of the arms race developed in recent years by the U.S. Administration and certain of its allies in the NATO bloc. American imperialism is clearly intending to further crank up the arms race and increase the military threat. This U.S. policy will lead to an increase in the military threat to all peoples.

However, in present conditions, if the forces struggling for peace act in a united front, it is perfectly possible to curb the aggressive forces and ensure a more lasting and stable peace.

The aims of preserving and strengthening peace are served by the talks that the Soviet Union is holding with the United States on nuclear and space arms. The accords between the USSR and the United States based on equality and identical security are an important contribution to lowering the military threat. The attainment of more reliable international security depends to a considerable extent on whether it proves possible to strengthen the international treaty basis of arms limitation -- to preserve and not destroy what already exists in this sphere and to conclude new agreements. The preservation from destruction of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems is of tremendous importance here.

I.

The road to achieving mutually acceptable solutions at the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear and space arms is not easy, of course, but the Soviet Union, and this has been said at the highest level, is ready to travel its part of the way at these talks. However, as yet, the U.S. side is showing no intention of reaching agreement on the whole complex of problems at the talks and is refusing to work toward preventing the militarization of space.

The limitation, still more the reduction, of nuclear arms is inconceivable in conditions of the militarization of space. The creation and deployment in space of strike arms will inevitably lead to an increase in the quantity of and to the qualitative improvement of strategic nuclear arms. A close interconnection objectively exists between offensive and defensive strategic systems. That is the logic of nuclear confrontation. The creation of the large-scale space ABM system contemplated in the United States has a clear aggressive point: This system is a most important element in the integrated offensive potential of the side that has created it, undermines strategic equilibrium, and provides the opportunity for the United States to deliver a first strike in the hope that the retaliatory strike against U.S. territory can be averted.

How is the other side, the Soviet Union, supposed to behave under these conditions? It is left with no choice; it will be forced to ensure the restoration of the strategic balance and to build up its own strategic offensive forces, supplementing them with means of defense. Therefore, any attempts to limit strategic offensive armaments while creating strike space means are futile.

The militarization of outer space is transformed into a means of uncontrolled arms race in all spheres and leads to a new and still more dangerous round in that race and the sharp weakening of strategic stability. It looks as though this is precisely what the United States is seeking today, having chosen as its means the creation and deployment in space of what it claims are ABM means, but are in fact strike weapons for strikes against targets belonging to the probable enemy in all spheres.

The U.S. leaders understood all this clearly long ago. Back in 1967 R. McNamara, at that time U.S. defense secretary, said that in response to the creation of an ABM system in the United States the Soviet Union "will have no option but to increase the potential capabilities of its offensive forces." Pursuing the same idea, Senator Kennedy noted: "As a result of the deployment of an ABM system, we will find ourselves involved in an arms race whose like the history of weaponry has never seen." The futility of this race was also recognized: According to the statement of former President R. Nixon, the most powerful ABM system that the United States could create would be unable to prevent catastrophic damage to the United States resulting from a missile strike.

The recognition of the objective interconnection between offensive and defensive strategic systems, of the role of large-scale ABM systems in provoking an arms race, and of the impossibility of securing advantages over the other side in that race had the result that as far back as during the first Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic arms, which began in 1969 (SALT I), the sides arrived at the unanimous opinion that efforts must be focused primarily on the preparation of an accord on the limitation of ABM systems. This enabled the USSR and the United States to simultaneously conclude two important agreements in May 1972: the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and the Interim Agreement Limiting Strategic Offensive Arms. Thus, principled and fundamental restrictions on ABM systems were accepted by the sides virtually from the very start of the strategic arms limitation talks and were an integral part of the relations and talks between the USSR and the United States as a whole.

The military-political significance of the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty is extremely great. This treaty is one of the foundations on which relations between the sides are based. By signing it the Soviet Union and the United States recognized that in the nuclear age only mutual restraint in the sphere of ABM systems will make it possible to advance along the path of limiting and reducing nuclear arms, that is, to curb the strategic arms race as a whole. This was reflected even in the preamble to the treaty, which openly points out that "effective measures to limit anti-ballistic missile systems would be a substantial factor in curbing the race in strategic offensive arms and would lead to a decrease in the risk of outbreak of war involving nuclear weapons."

In the treaty itself this approach is implemented in a number of specific and clearly formulated provisions. Thus, the treaty forbids the deployment of an ABM system for the defense of the territory of the United States and the USSR (that is, a large-scale ABM system) and the creation of a basis for a defense. Each side is authorized to have only a limited ABM system for a single area (the capital or an ICBM base), as part of which it can deploy up to 100 ABM launchers, no more than 100 ABM interceptor missiles at launch sites, and no more than a certain limited number of ABM radars.

To safeguard this, the main provision of the treaty, it is also forbidden to create, test, and deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-, air-, space-, or mobile land-based.

The two aforementioned provisions, which are fundamental to limiting the sides' activity in the ABM sphere, are supplemented in the treaty by a number of other provisions obliging the sides not to give missiles, launchers, and radars that are not ABM means capabilities to resolve tasks of combating strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory and not to test them in an ABM mode; not to deploy large-scale phased-array radars except those provided for by the treaty or those installed to track targets in space; not to deploy radars for early warning of strategic ballistic missile attack except at locations along the periphery of the sides' national territory and oriented outward. The treaty forbids the development, testing, and deployment of MIRVed interceptor missiles, and also means for the rapid reloading of ABM launchers. Moreover, the sides pledged not to transfer to other states and not to deploy outside their national territory ABM systems or their components limited by the treaty.

The Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems is the principled basis for further talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms. Its mere existence opened up the prospect of further steps in this sphere. The interconnection between strategic defensive and offensive arms confirmed by its signing is enduring an objective in nature, irrespective of the technical level the development of those arms has reached. Moreover, the more sophisticated large-scale ABM systems were, the more they would influence the correlation between the sides' strategic potentials, would make it extremely unstable, and would destabilize the entire strategic situation.

The ABM Treaty has been force for over 10 years now; in this time the sides have examined it twice — in 1977 and 1982 -- and agreed that it continues to accord with their interests and does not need changes or amendments. In the joint communique on the results of this examination the sides noted that the treaty is effective, thereby demonstrating the mutual commitment of the USSR and the United States to the aims of nuclear arms limitation and to the principle of identical security; it serves the interests of both sides' security, lessens the danger of outbreak of nuclear war, and is conducive to progress in further limiting and reducing strategic offensive arms.

If the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of ABM systems were to lapse [poteryat silu] for any reason, the foundation on which talks between the sides on nuclear arms limitation could be based and conducted would disappear. This would effectively mean the collapse of talks and an uncontrolled arms race for decades.

Washington knows all this, of course. The U.S. side is also naturally well aware of the stabilizing role of the ABM Treaty. Moreover, representatives of the American Administration miss no opportunity of speaking of the need to "strengthen the regime" of this treaty. However, in fact the United States has been malevolently undermining the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems for a long time now.

II.

The U.S. Administration's actions in creating a new class of weapons -- space strike means -- are incompatible with the principles forming the foundation of the ABM Treaty. By proclaiming the "Strategic Defense Initiative" and embarking on the practical implementation of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements, Washington is effectively working directly to undermine the treaty.

Certain U.S. leaders, especially Pentagon figures (for instance, R. Perle and others), making no secret of the United States' ambitious intentions with regard to space, are openly calling for the rejection of the ABM Treaty.

The U.S. Administration denies that the "star wars" plans are incompatible with the demands of this most important document. It is maneuvering and seeking loopholes in the formulas of the treaty itself in order to justify in the eyes of the public its actions to militarize space. This is being done in a whole series of directions.

THE FIRST DIRECTION. The Washington leaders are arguing at length and even directly asserting that the work on a large-scale space ABM system implemented within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is merely harmless technological research, the conduct of which, they claim, the ABM Treaty does not prevent. This thesis is widely propagandized by the U.S. mass media.

In reality, however, everything is different. The ABM Treaty (Article V) forbids the creation and testing of space-based ABM systems or components, that is, precisely the objective of the U.S. "harmless research." In practice the creation of specific models of strike space weapons and even the testing of some of them are in full swing in the United States. Lasers of various types, electromagnetic guns, interceptor missiles, and antisatellite systems are being developed in laboratories and at proving grounds. All this so-called "research work" is in contravention of the ABM Treaty.

THE SECOND DIRECTION. Representatives of the U.S. Administration, counting on the uninformed nature of the public at large, are claiming that the provisions of the ABM Treaty relate only to those ABM systems and components that existed at the time the treaty was signed. The means now being created and tested within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," they say, cannot be ranked as "ABM components" since they are not mentioned in Article II of the treaty.

The provisions of the treaty apply to any systems intended, as defined in Article II of the treaty, to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory. Since the ABM components being created within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" are intended for precisely this purpose, that is, they are designed to replace the interceptor missiles mentioned in the treaty, all the provisions of the treaty fully apply to them, above all the ban on the creation, testing, and deployment of space-based ABM systems or components.

THE THIRD DIRECTION. The American authors of the "star wars" program are particularly zealous in propagandizing the thesis that the development of "exotic" anti-ballistic missile means (laser and beam weapons, and so forth) is not only not forbidden by the ABM Treaty but is even virtually encouraged by it. Thus P. Nitze, adviser to the President and the secretary of state on the Geneva talks, openly presents the creation of space-based ABM components based on other [inoy] physical principles as an action permitted by the ABM Treaty. For greater cogency references are made to the agreed statement accompanying the treaty (Paragraph E) [as published], which says that in the event ABM systems based on other physical principles and containing components capable of substituting, in particular, for interceptor missiles are created in the future, specific limitations on such systems and their components would be subject to discussion and agreement between the sides.

We are faced with a clear juggling of the facts. The aforementioned agreed statement regarding the treaty indeed does not rule out the possibility of the sides' acquiring anti-ballistic missile means "based on other physical principles," but only within the framework of the limitations envisaged by the treaty as a whole, in other words in the single authorized area. The large-scale ABM system with space-based elements that the United States is planning cannot be restricted to a single area. It is a territorial and even a global ABM system that is totally prohibited by the treaty. Therefore, the creation of laser, beam, and other such destructive components for that system is a direct violation of the treaty.

THE FOURTH DIRECTION. Having embarked on a path leading to the destruction of the ABM Treaty, the U.S. leaders are trying to exploit the fact that the treaty itself envisages in principle the introduction of appropriate amendments to its text (Article XIV). Therefore, they are saying that the U.S. actions running counter to the treaty can somehow be legitimized, for instance, by revising this document and making amendments to it agreed with the Soviet side. They are making out that the Soviet Union too is no less interested in such amendments.

All this is merely an unworthy ploy aimed at reassuring public opinion. The U.S. side is well aware that by its actions it is not working toward making some additional clarifications to the sides' actions in the situations envisaged by the treaty, which, in fact, is what Article XIV is referring to. The United States is working toward changing the meaning of the treaty itself and emasculating it of its main content -- the ban on the deployment of an ABM defense of the country's territory.

The Soviet Union, of course, will not countenance the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems being transformed into a cover for U.S. policy aimed at ensuring an arms race in the sphere of space anti-ballistic missile systems.

THE FIFTH DIRECTION. Charges that the Soviet Union is violating the provisions of the treaty are malevolently interwoven in the U.S. Administration's general line of undermining the ABM Treaty. Washington wants to make out that the USSR is taking some actions running counter to the ABM Treaty, and if that is so, then the Soviet Union, it says, must reconcile itself to what the United States is doing in this sphere.

More often than not in this connection the U.S. side speculates on the question of the Soviet radar station under construction in the Krasnoyarsk region. The farfetched argument that is adduced is that this radar is a station for early warning of missile attack and therefore should, or so it is claimed, be sited not in the Krasnoyarsk region but on the periphery of the USSR's territory and oriented outward, as Article VI of the treaty, which relates to early warning radars, demands.

However, the point is that the radar under construction in the Krasnoyarsk region does not fall within the restrictions of Article VI of the ABM Treaty. It has nothing to do with a system for early warning of missile attack. This station is intended for tracking of targets in space and the U.S. side has been told this. The U.S. side's attempt to continue to lay this "charge" against the USSR signifies only one thing -- justifying the course of undermining the ABM Treaty adopted by the United States itself.

The "accusations" leveled at the USSR, to wit, that it is testing air defense means for ABM purposes and, in this regard, that it is allegedly preparing to create an ABM system for the entire territory of the USSR, which is prohibited under the treaty, obviously serve the same purpose.

No preparation is taking place in the USSR for the creation of a territorial ABM system, and that also goes for one based on air defense means. No work is being done on air defense systems that would contravene the ABM Treaty.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that the so-called "accusations" being made against it by the United States concerning noncompliance with the ABM Treaty are far fetched and at variance with reality. We advocate strict and absolute observance ot this treaty and we consider it inadmissible to work toward its erosion, and still more to call into question the very prospect of its existence, as is being done by the United States, which has embarked on the path of the militarization of space.

Washington's maneuvering around the ABM Treaty, attempts to transfer the blame for undermining it to the USSR, and even to pose in the public eye as virtually the custodian of the provisions which it contains confirm that the ABM Treaty retains all its importance and significance and, as before, it is an obstacle on the path of the nuclear arms race, an obstacle which those militarist circles in the West who are trying to smash the existing strategic equilibrium in the world and achieve military superiority over the USSR, would like to eliminate.

The USSR, and the Soviet leadership has stated this most definitely on several occasions, does not seek military superiority, but it will not permit such superiority over it either on the earth or via space. The initiators of "star wars" should not forget, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, stressed in his replies to a TASS correspondent's questions, that "the creation of space strike weapons will turn out, and will inevitably turn out, to mean a reduction in security both of the United States itself and of its allies."

The Soviet Union consistently and persistently advocates the ending of the arms race, and above all, the nuclear arms race. The straightforward way to this goal is to renounce provocative schemes of carrying the arms race over into space. If space strike arms are banned, and preparations for their creation are halted at the stage of scientific research work, broad opportunities will be opened up for a radical reduction of nuclear arms. The Soviet Union has already proposed a reduction of strategic offensive arms by one-fourth. Given the nonmilitarization of space, it is possible to carry out even more profound reductions. There is no other way of solving this issue. The sides' full implementation of all the provisions of the ABM Treaty is required to play an important role here.

The preservation and absolute implementation of the ABM Treaty is a guarantee for successful progression toward accords at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed, the arms race and disarmament talks are incompatible. The Soviet Union will not promote such a course. For its part, the Soviet Union will persistently seek in Geneva specific, mutually acceptable agreements that would make it possible to put an end to the arms race and carry forward the cause of disarmament.

ZUBKOV: U.S. VIOLATING SALT I'S BASIC PROVISIONS

LD032131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 3 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Let us recall some of the provisions of the 1972 ABM Treaty and its 1974 protocol. According to this most important international document, the USSR and the United States adopted the pledge to station not more than 100 antimissile installations, not more than 100, and to set them up only in a radius of 150 kilometers. The Soviet-U.S. treaty obliges the sides not to create, test, or deploy systems or components for antimissile defense based in space. Let us also recall that according to this treaty, the USSR and the United States are not to pass antimissile defense systems or components for them to other states and may not station them outside their own national territory.

Why is it necessary to recall this? Because at the moment official Washington, while speaking in favor of the treaty, is in fact trying to revise it, to adapt it to the new circumstances of today. That is just what was stated by Paul Nitze, special consultant to the U.S. Administration.

I will quote him word for word: The United States and the Russians should move forward together, in harmonized fashion, and adapt to new circumstances; in other respects, the United States intends to obey the treaty. Again, words are one thing, deeds another.

It is not possible to combine the Soviet-U.S. treaty on restriction of antimissile defense systems and the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

It turns out that the United States, ignoring the obligations it has adopted, is violating the treaty on each of the basic provisions. The "star wars" program foresees the deployment of hundreds, and possibly thousands, of antimissile defense weapons above the entire United States, and also over Europe and other continents. Not 100. That is a plain violation of the treaty. The most important elements, according to Reagan's plan, are to be based in space. Again, this is a plain violation. The United States is inviting its allies to take part in the development of antimissile defense and promises to pass not just technical information, but also individual components of such a defense, to them. Again, a violation. With what aim are assurances of loyalty to the treaty being given? The aim is clear. The United States wants once again to dupe the world public.

UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION SESSION COMPLETES WORK

PM031314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Averting the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] New York, 31 May -- The international community is demanding increasingly insistently that the threat of a nuclear catastrophe be removed and that obstacles be placed in the way of an unchecked arms race. This is borne out by the progress of a session of the UN Disarmament Commission, which has just ended work here.

As the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, the GDR, Uganda, and other countries pointed out, the complete and total ending of nuclear weapons tests, the freezing of their arsenals, and the adoption of effective measures to prevent an arms race in space are a matter of paramount importance for mankind. The delegates welcomed the inclusion on the session agenda of questions such as curbing the race in naval arms and examining the United Nations' role in the disarmament sphere. The document "Review and Assessment of the Implementation of the Declaration on Proclaiming the Eighties the Second Decade of Disarmament" was also positively assessed.

However, through the fault of the Western countries -- primarily the United States, which is continuing to assume an unconstructive stance at the disarmament commission -- the discussion of many points on the session agenda ended without tangible results. In particular, as Harry Ott, GDR permanent representative noted, the delegations from the aggressive NATO bloc countries again refused to discuss the Soviet Union's proposal for embarking on substantial reduction in military budgets, above all by the major military powers.

The UN Disarmament Commission has good potential for elaborating useful recommendations, USSR representative V.L. Israelyan stated. However, the implementation of this potential is only possible if all states show the political will to reach agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. In our view, the Soviet delegate continued, the collective efforts made at the UN Disarmament Commission must lead to constructive results promoting the ending and reversal of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and the removal of the war threat. The Soviet Union will continue to cooperate fully with all states that are prepared to promote the achievement of positive results in the commission's work through specific, practical actions.

The USSR delegate expressed confidence that this international forum is capable of successfully coping with the tasks entrusted to it by the first UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament and elaborating useful recommendations on various aspects of this most pressing problem.

IZVESTIYA CITES GRINEVSKIY SPEECH AT CDE

PM031411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev report under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "A Clear, Constructive Stance"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe was addressed by Special Ambassador O.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation.

In his speech he stressed the serious danger inherent in the prevailing international situation. The detente process, which began in the seventies thanks to the efforts of many countries, has been replaced by ever intensifying confrontation and a buildup in the pace of the arms race, which is aimed at wrecking the established military-strategic parity. The Stockholm conference is among the international forums which are called upon to halt this trend.

An important part could be played here by the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace, as the socialist countries propose, the ambassador said. The elaboration of political and international legal guarantees of states' security, which would take place in parallel with the coordination of confidence-building measures in the military sphere, would create the conditions not only for resolving the military aspects of European security, but also for the continuation of the detente and disarmament process.

The concept of combining steps of a political nature with confidence-building measures in the military sphere has in general met with support at the conference, the leader of the Soviet delegation went on to note. This is indicated, in particular, in a document submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries and in their representatives' speeches. Many delegations have expressed the hope that the present session will see a breakthrough and that the NATO countries will move on to businesslike, concrete examination of the question of the nonuse of force. The leader of the Soviet delegation criticized the position of the United States and the NATO countries at the conference.

Touching on the military aspect of the talks, he pointed out that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are prepared not only to discuss, but to elaborate concrete measures which, combined with the appropriate political proposals, lead to the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe.

The Soviet proposals were set forth in the document submitted to the conference as early as 8 May 1984, the leader of the Soviet delegation said. Subsequently, displaying flexibility and moving toward the wishes of their partners in the talks, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries submitted more detailed proposals, including proposals on confidence-building measures in the military sphere. The Soviet Union, he stressed in conclusion, has a firm will for peace, detente, and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe. It embodies this will in constructive initiatives and clear proposals that leave no room for contradictory interpretations.

USSR SCIENTISTS FOR PEACE HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD311702 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- The U.S. programme of a large-scale ABM system with space basing is scientifically untenable and at the same time extremely dangerous. It destabilises the existing military strategic balance. Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said this at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today. The press conference was devoted to the results of two years of the activity of the Soviet Scientists' Committee in Defence of Peace, Against Nuclear Danger, the committee he heads. That public organization was set up on the decision of a representative conference of Soviet scientists that was held in Moscow in May 1983.

Prominent Soviet scientists -- members and experts of the committee Sergey Kapitsa, Aleksandr Bayev, Georgiy Nikolayev, Andrey Kokoshin, Aleksey Arbatov, and others took part in the meeting of journalists at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

Yevgeniy Velikhov cited an excerpt from the final document of the 1983 conference: "Scientists are called upon to promote vigorously by their knowledge, experience and prestige the stepping up of the struggle of the public to save the world from nuclear destruction." These words have become the motto of the committee's activity. The committee attracts broad Soviet scientific circles for a profound study of the problems connected with the ending of the arms race, above all that of nuclear ones, with the prevention of the militarisation of outer space.

On the basis of joint efforts of scientists working in different branches the committee is conducting qualified and objective examination of the consequences of the dangerous directions of these arms race that are already pursued or planned. The committee regards as an important sphere of its activity informing the broadest sections of the world public about the results of its research so that people should realise clearer the scopes of the danger threatening peace and should search intensively for the ways to get rid of that danger. Scientists taking part in the meeting answered numerous questions from journalists.

Velikhov, Kokoshin, Arbatov Speak

LD311707 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- "A dangerous illusion", this is how Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yevgeniy Velikhov described assertions of representatives of the U.S. Administration that the implementation of the programme of the creation of strike space arms suggested by President Reagan will increase considerably the regime of international security. The chairman of the Soviet Scientists' Committee in Defence of Peace, Against Nuclear Danger took part today in a meeting with journalists on the occasion of the second anniversary of the activity of the public organization he heads.

Answering questions, Academician Velikhov, specifically, said this: The development of a large-scale strike system of space weapons stimulates the entire arsenal of offensive weapons -- MX missiles, cruise missiles and other systems, as well as nuclear delivery vehicles. All this, far from promoting the security in the world, launches a new stage of the arms race.

At the same time, the attack system with elements of space basing, being very complex, cannot be tested in real conditions and, consequently, does not guarantee absolute reliability, the Soviet scientist went on.

Moreover, as the latest research shows, there exists a range of reliable countermeasures against that system.

Developing that thought, the deputy chairman of the committee, Soviet scientist Andrey Kokoshin said that the inefficiency of such a system is realised in the United States itself and the fact that U.S. strategists still insist on the implementation of that project shows not their striving for defence but their attempts to create new systems of first nuclear strike.

The militarisation of space bars the road to complete elimination of nuclear arms and enhances many-fold the danger of an outbreak of catastrophe disastrous for humanity, the scientist said.

Professor Aleksey Arbatov in his turn pointed to the groundlessness of the assertions that the attack space system is limited only to scientific research. It would be naive to think that tens of billions of dollars allocated for those purposes will be spent only on laboratory research. He said, it is the creation and testing of principledly new offensive weapons that is the point of the matter.

Academician Aleksandr Bayev touched upon possible consequences of nuclear war for life on earth. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki pales before things to which everything living is doomed by outbreak of nuclear conflict, he said.

Concluding the press conference, Yevgeniy Velikhov said: "It is necessary to stop in time at the dangerous crossroads, to return to the scaling down of nuclear arsenals. Even if the Reagan administration prefers the different road, there will be rational countermeasures to neutralise dangerous steps of the militarists. The USSR and its allies will not allow the military-strategic balance, which is an important condition for safeguarding peace on earth, to be disturbed.

ZHOLKVER ON SPACE WEAPONS TESTING, GENEVA GOALS

LD010108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Seven hundred members of the U.S. National Academy of Science have published an appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES. In it they call for the implementation of the "star wars" program to be halted. Here is a "Mayak" commentary with our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver at the microphone:

Although the U.S. scientists' appeal is very authoritative -- suffice it to say that it was signed by 53 Nobel Prize winners -- it is certainly not the only one of its kind. The executive committee of the Pugwash Movement, to which eminent scientists from many countries in the East and West belong, made a similar appeal the other day. Yet, it is not only scientists who are issuing such warnings. The U.S. "star wars" plan has been unanimously rejected by the socialist parties of Western Europe. At a meeting in Paris representatives of these parties stated that this plan undermines collective security. It is noteworthy that an eminent West European Social Democrat, the former FRG Chancellor Schmidt, considered it necessary to issue a personal statement against the U.S. plans for the militarization of space.

Nevertheless, there is something else which must not be ignored. Reports continue to come in from the U.S. right now about active preparations for the production and even testing of space weapons. According to the same NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. Defense Department is drawing up a plan for the amalgamation of offensive nuclear forces and space armaments. In particular, it is planning to create a joint command for the waging of nuclear war both on earth and in space.

As the paper put it, the aim of the plan is to join the nuclear sword to the antimissile shield. In other words, they are planning to create a kind of space screen in order to inflict a nuclear strike.

Of course, ambitious plans of this kind have no prospects. The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that the USSR and its allies will not allow others to secure military superiority. But the dangerous thing about it is that attempts to implement plans for the militarization of space will put an end to all prospects for terminating the arms race. After all, the joint objective set for the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, whose second round has just begun, is the prevention of an arms race in space and the termination of the arms race on earth. The creation by the U.S. of a new class of weapons, offensive space armaments, would undermine these talks.

In the Soviet Union we follow a different logic. If the militarization of space is prevented, substantial cuts in both strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe will be possible. It is for this, a reduction in the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war, a sharp reduction in the level of nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the U.S., and the strengthening of international security, that our country is striving -- at the Geneva talks and elsewhere.

LATE REPORT: SPACE ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD041143 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva Jun 4 TASS -- A meeting of the group on space arms was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

TASS REPORTS END OF JOINT EXERCISES WITH CSSR

LD311141 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Prague May 31 TASS -- Joint exercises of the Central Group of Troops and the Czechoslovak People's Army drew to a close in the territory of Czechoslovakia. Land troops and Air Force units with a total strength of about 25,000 took part in them. The exercises were intended to train troops in cooperation between different services of the Armed Forces in carrying out joint combat operations.

The troops which took part in the exercises are returning to the areas of their permanent deployment.

CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION MEETS IN HAVANA

LD032113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by correspondent S. Kozlenko]

[Text] A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission for the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy and an international exhibition describing the socialist countries' cooperation in this field have been held in Cuba.

The opening of the Interatominstrument exhibition is timed to coincide with the 48th session of the CEMA standing commission, which discussed better cooperation in making and utilizing isotopes and radiation equipment. The session noted the great opportunities for using this equipment in CEMA countries for the comprehensive automation and intensification of production and creation of new types of technology and materials, the increase of crop yields, and the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases. At the exhibition, we met Comrade Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, executive secretary of the Cuban National Committee for the Peaceful Utilization of Atomic Energy.

[Begin Castro Diaz-Balart recording in Spanish, with superimposed Russian translation] The session and exhibition that have been held are very important to us. The 110 types of atomic equipment and technology that have been shown may find application in Cuba. Moreover, ways were mapped out for the further cooperation of socialist countries in the field of standardization of nuclear equipment, and finally the consistency of the line of the socialist countries on use of the atom for exclusively peaceful purposes was demonstrated. [end recording]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' TU CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

LD010525 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 31 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpt] The fifth international conference of the leaders of trade union councils of the capitals of the socialist countries has been held in Moscow.

Taking part in the work of the conference were representative delegations from the trade unions of the capitals of 12 socialist states. Issues relating to execution of tasks of domestic and foreign policy set down by the party congresses and directed at the development of socialist integration by all possible means were discussed.

'INTERNATIONAL GATHERING OF TERRORISTS' TO BE HELD

LD032017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to the U.S. press, the United States and the racist Republic of South Africa have set up an international gathering of terrorists in one of the camps of the puppet group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which commits outrages in Angola on the orders of the CIA and the South African special services. The composition of the participants in the meeting is most revealing: They are the ringleaders of groups active against Angola, Nicaragua, Laos, Cambodia, and Afghanistan and also emissaries from the Cuban counterrevolutionary rabble. The slogan of this rally of cutthroats has been nightmarishly announced as: The struggle for democracy in the world.

The reactionary organization Citizens for America has also taken part in the preparations for this gathering. This group was formed 2 years ago, with President Reagan's sanction and is closely linked with the Zionist lobby in the United States. The executive director of this organization said in Washington that the aim of the international gathering of terrorists is to create an anti-Soviet alliance to promote worldwide democracy on a permanent basis.

The White House master himself has already approved this idea and has even addressed a personal parting message to participants in the meeting of cutthroats, which is seen in Washington as a stage in preparation for the so-called First World Congress of Anticommunist Insurgents. On the Reagan administration's initiative, it is planned to stage this in the United States. Thus the authors of this venture want to try to present puppet groups as some kind of real political force, serving as they do as one of the pet instruments of U.S. subversive activity against progressive countries. It seems that Washington cannot rid itself of the intention of foisting, by means of bloody terror, so-called Western democracy, primarily the vaunted American way of life, upon independent countries. And, isn't this a sad excuse for democracy if it cannot do without hired killers?

VOROTNIKOV TOURS ALBERTA, MEETS ALBERTA PREMIER

LD012245 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Comrade Vorotnikov's friendly visit to Canada has ended. During the past 3 days the Soviet delegation made a great tour of Alberta Province, situated in the west of the country. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorontikov had the opportunity to visit various towns, call at several enterprises and agricultural installations and familiarize himself with the achievements of the province in various fields. It accounts for about a quarter of Canadian exports to the USSR, the greater part of which is made up of raw material goods and also equipment for the oil and gas industry. In turn, we are sell them machine tools, tractors, Lada cars, and various consumer goods. The interest shown by both sides in expanding mutual contacts is therefore understandable.

Alberta, which covers vast expanses of steppes at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, plays a very important role in the production of the country's agricultural output, and its oil reserves, another of its riches, amount to 1.5 billion cubic meters. In the north of the province, development of oil-bearing sands is in progress.

At a meeting with the premier of Alberta Province, Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov stressed especially that the peoples of our countries are having to tackle similar tasks in developing natural resources in remote areas. This, he said, creates favorable conditions for the development of bilateral ties. During the conversation questions of present day international life were also touched upon.

Visits Canadian Businesses

LD010529 Moscow TASS in English 0513 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Calgary (Canada) June 1 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation is about to complete his visit of friendship to Canada's Alberta Province.

En route from Edmonton to Calgary, the business centre of the province, the Soviet visitor saw a large plant producing synthetic oil from bituminous sand, which is controlled by the "Sincrud Canada" Company. The company maintains extensive trade contracts with the Soviet Union, buying various machinery and equipment for the main engineering workshop of the plant. Vitaliy Vorotnikov saw at a plant of the "Canadian Foremost" Company, which also trades extensively with the Soviet Union, the company's output, including cross-country and towing vehicles on tracks, which are used in the Soviet Union in building gas pipelines and in developing oil and gas deposits.

Issues Departure Statement

PM031333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, made the following statement for the press before leaving by air for home:

We had, in our view, fruitful meetings with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Secretary of State for External Affairs Joseph Clark, other members of the federal government, Premier of Alberta Province Peter Lougheed and members of his cabinet, and representatives of the Parliament and Canada's business circles. Our conversations covered important issues of the present-day international situation and of Soviet-Canadian relations. We visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and had meetings and conversations with their managers, workers and farmers.

We were met everywhere with a manifestation of true hospitality and a lively interest in the Soviet Union's representatives. We proceed from the premise that the contacts held contributed to a deepening of mutual understanding between the USSR and Canada, both on the most important international issues and on questions pertaining to a further development of Soviet-Canadian relations.

In the present-day complicated and tense situation, it is important, as never before, to pool the efforts of all states in order to lessen the threat of a nuclear war and curb the nuclear weapons race, which, and this should be clear to all, cannot ensure anybody's security. What is expected is a responsible attitude from statesmen and politicians, real steps in the interests of peace and detente, and the readiness to actively build relations between states with different socioeconomic systems on the basis of equality and with due regard for each other's legitimate interests.

We believe that there are no international issues that could not be settled at the negotiating table. Detente and business cooperation can and should be a natural and permanent state of international life -- such is the Soviet Union's stand. We hope that our efforts aimed at ensuring lasting peace on earth will meet with understanding and support from the Canadian side. We see Canada as a serious partner, taking into account the role played by our country in resolving world problems.

Our meetings and conversations on Canadian soil have once again borne out the significance and need to maintain and deepen the Soviet-Canadian political dialogue and to develop and broaden bilateral relations in various fields, including between the Canadian provinces and Soviet republics. Soviet-Canadian cooperation undoubtedly can and should become a weighty factor in creating a healthier atmosphere in the world.

In the course of the talks much attention was devoted to questions pertaining to a further development of trade-economic cooperation and ties in the fields of science, technology, and sports. The need was pointed out for taking measures to rectify the disbalance that has shaped Soviet-Canadian trade, to create more favorable conditions for Soviet imports to Canada.

In conclusion, Vitaliy Vorotnikov expressed gratitude to the Governments of Canada and Alberta Province and extended best wishes of peace and well-being to the Canadian people.

Leaves Canada

LD011822 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Calgary June 1 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, who was in Canada on a friendly visit at the invitation of that country's federal government and the government of Alberta Province, has left for home by air today.

In Calgary International Airport Vitaliy Vorotnikov was seen off by Peter Lougheed, prime minister of Alberta Province, and other officials.

Arrives in Moscow

LD021022 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, today returned to Moscow upon the completion of his visit of friendship to Canada.

He was met at the airport by Mikhail Solomentsev, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

There was in the welcoming party Canada's Charge d'Affaires in the USSR S. Gray.

Alberta Speech Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 June in its First Edition on page 4 carries a TASS dispatch from Edmonton on the dinner speech given by V.I. Vorotnikov in Alberta. Entitled "Visit to Canada," the PRAVDA report had been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 31 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line PRAVDA reads: ... the provincial government on his arrival in Edmonton, the province's administrative center, yesterday.

During the meeting ... (picking up paragraph two line one, supplying additional passage)

Paragraph four, last line PRAVDA reads: ... the Soviet Union. In conclusion he stressed that Alberta Province will do everything possible to equalize the imbalance in trade between the two countries and buy more Soviet goods, and he expressed the hope that relations between Canada and the USSR will develop along the path of further mutually advantageous cooperation.

In his reply ... (picking up paragraph five line one, supplying passage)

Paragraph eight, line three PRAVDA reads: ... called upon to lessen the threat of war, stop the race... (supplying phrase)

Last paragraph, last line PRAVDA reads: ... of its spheres. He noted that Alberta Province came to the fore during the most active periods of our bilateral contacts. Trade and economic ties with Alberta, which accounts for more than one-fourth of all Canadian exports to the USSR, are strengthening. We value this cooperation and would like to think that this example will continue to serve as a good impetus to the development of Soviet-Canadian relations in general, he said in conclusion.

During the day V.I. Vorotnikov and his companions visited a plant that produces the (Kanola) variety of rape seed oil and the Alberta food products company, and inspected a grain elevator with an inclined bunker and grain driers.... (PRAVDA ends, supplying additional passage).

ZHAO ZIYANG HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE UK TOUR

LD032139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 3 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Gerogiy Zubkov]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has started a tour of the countries of Western Europe. He will make official visits to Great Britain, the FRG, and the Netherlands. Today Zhao Ziyang arrived in London. At a press conference before his departure, the State Council premier said that he is prepared to exchange views on international issues of mutual interest and also on issues of bilateral relations with the leaders of three countries. The Chinese press, the RENMIN RIBAO newspaper in particular, writes that China is conducting a policy of economic revival, an open-door policy, and that the development of cooperation between China and the West European countries has reserves and prospects.

USSR TRADE, ECONOMIC OFFICIALS MEET YAO YILIN

LD040544 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0520 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 June (TASS) -- Yao Yilin, PRC State Council vice premier, has received Ivan Grishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Nikita Tolubeyev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in Beijing. There was an exchange of opinions on questions regarding the further development of commercial-economic links between the two countries.

PAKISTAN'S ARMS BUILDUP, MOVES ON DRA NOTED

PM030716 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Artamonov and V. Menshikov: "Behind a Palisade of Bayonets"]

[Text] Washington's policy aim of expanding and strengthening its strategic bridgehead in South and southwest Asia is becoming increasingly clear as the military-political alliance between the United States and Pakistan grows stronger. Washington is sparing no expense in the implementation of this plan.

As long as 4 years ago, Washington was lavishing $3.2 billion on Pakistan. The bulk of the appropriations went for purchases of the latest U.S. offensive weapons, which are now being supplied to all branches of the Pakistani Armed Forces. The range offered by the Pentagon includes F-16 fighter-bombers, Hawkeye reconnaissance aircraft, Orion antisubmarine aircraft, warships, tanks, missiles, air defense installations, and other expensive appurtenances of military aggression.

The frantic rearming of Pakistan is bound to alarm its neighbors. The other countries of the Indian subcontinent have been forced to take steps to strengthen their national security. Tension in South Asia is increasing. At the same time, militarization is aggravating the serious crisis affecting the Pakistani economy. The balance of payments deficit is increasing and foreign currency reserves are dwindling. The foreign debt has reached $13 billion. President Ziaul Haq once stated publicly that soon no Pakistani would go to bed hungry. In fact, the number of people living in hopeless poverty has considerably increased and the food problem has worsened.

All this is increasing the dissatisfaction of broad strata of the country's populace. Mass riots keep on breaking out in various parts of Pakistan, sometimes developing into open confrontation with police and army subunits. This is exemplified by current events in Karachi, where protest demonstrations have been going on for about a week.

There is a curfew in Karachi and the streets are patrolled by strong detachments of police and troops in armored cars. Military subunits have been ordered to fire on demonstrators. The list of victims of the terror is growing. However, the riots are not dying down; they are becoming more organized. Bus owners announced a strike as a protest against the harsher repressive measures.

It must be said that the Islamabad regime's instability is a great worry to its guardians across the ocean. The belief is that the militarist injections and the palisade of bayonets will help Ziaul Haq stay in power. This is vital, since close relations with the Pakistani generals enable the United States to make more active use of that country's territory for its own global plans for military confrontation with the Soviet Union.

According to foreign press reports, Pakistan has sanctioned the construction of new and the re-equipping of existing U.S. air and naval bases on its territory and given the United States the use of bases in Karachi, Peshawar, and Gwadar and the harbors of Jiwani and Ormara. In a number of areas, construction has begun on U.S. electronic surveillance stations that will gather intelligence information on India, Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union. Pakistan falls within the zone of action of the U.S. Armed Forces Central Command, which is in charge of the "Rapid Deployment Force."

All these militarist preparations are taking place in direct proximity to the DRA's borders and are directly associated with the undeclared war being waged against it. Pakistan's rulers are actually turning the country into an Afghan counterrevolutionary lair. Special commando subunits are being set up under direct CIA control to carry out espionage and acts of sabotage and terrorism against the neighboring state. The U.S. espionage department is being helped in this dirty work by Pakistani intelligence personnel. It is no accident that regular liaison conferences have started in Islamabad for ambassadors and representatives of the U.S. intelligence services at which they plan acts of subversion against the DRA in conjunction with dushman leaders.

Intervention against the DRA is becoming increasingly extensive. This is apparent in the constant growth of military supplies to the dushmans, the provision of modern missiles and various heavy weapons, and the recent increase in the number of provocative armed sallies by Pakistani military subunits in DRA border areas, which is a most crude violation of the elementary norms of international law. The crime at Peshawar, where a group of Soviet and Afghan servicemen captured in the DRA and secretly taken across into Pakistan died heroically, is new evidence of Islamabad's direct interference in Afghan affairs and its involvement in the counterrevolutionaries' heinous crimes.

The mass media play an important part in maintaining the hysteria over Afghanistan. Comparatively recently, Washington announced its intention to set up a large branch of Radio Free Europe, which is funded by the CIA, in Pakistan. When it is commissioned in the very near future, the scale of psychological warfare against Afghanistan is bound to increase considerably. By setting up this propaganda center, Washington intends to wage a campaign of slander not only against Afghanistan, but also against the Soviet Union, India, and other independent states.

As the Indian weekly BLITZ notes, the U.S. lies and slander mouthpiece will also join in the kindling of separatist sentiments in India, primarily among those who want to set up on the republic's territory a so-called "independent Khalistan" in order to provoke antigovernment actions. The target is the strategically important Indian State of Punjab, where, according to a report in the HINDUSTAN TIMES, there is a network of Pakistani agents recruiting young people for terrorist groups.

The extremely dangerous nature of Islamabad's policy toward Afghanistan, which is governed by the interests of U.S. imperialism, is condemned by sober-minded Pakistanis. There are louder and louder calls for recognition of the DRA Government and the holding of talks with it on settling relations between the two countries. According to a report in the Islamabad newspaper THE MUSLIM, Sardar Akbar Bugti, well-known leader of the Baluchi people, made such an appeal to the Pakistani leadership. He pointed out that it is the United States that is blocking a settlement of the Afghanistan problem. A similar statement was made at the Peshawar press club by National Democratic Party leader Abdul Wali Khan.

Inflaming militarist sentiments in the country, the Islamabad rulers are seeking to neutralize the actions of those who advocate democratic transformations, divert the population's attention from acute socioeconomic problems, and justify their practice of aiding and abetting U.S. imperialist strategy. This policy clearly contradicts the country's national interests and could have dangerous consequences for Pakistan.

Nuclear Program Viewed

PM030714 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 May 85 p 3

[V. Kosovan "International Notes": "Who Is Behind Islamabad"]

[Text] Addressing Parliament, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has expressed his country's concern over Pakistan's nuclear research program. He also expressed the opinion that the United States is disregarding the dangerous nature of this program.

The mention of the United States in connection with Pakistan's nuclear research program is based on the several years' cooperation between the two countries in the nuclear sphere. It began with the American-Pakistani bilateral agreement, signed back in the fifties as a result of the implementation of the "Atoms for Peace" program proclaimed by the Eisenhower administration. Since 1965, a U.S.-supplied experimental reactor has been in operation in the Pakistani Institute of Nuclear Research and Technology. According to the foreign press, approximately 140 Pakistani nuclear physicists have studied in the United States. Canada and a number of West European countries have followed the American monopolies' example. Now, as Abdul Qadir Khan, regarded as the leader of Pakistan's nuclear research program, has admitted, everything is ready for the production of the "Islamabad bomb." A typical detail is that he was sentenced in absentia to 4 years' imprisonment by a Dutch court for stealing nuclear secrets while working at the "Urneco" firm's plants.

The appearance of a "classified specialist" on the pages of the newspapers was seen as a way of sounding out the reaction of Pakistan's allies, primarily the United States, to the nuclear program, which has reached such a level of development that it is no longer possible to conceal its purpose. Back in 1981, the Indian newspaper HINDUSTANI TIMES wrote that Pakistan had at its disposal the following nuclear facilities: a uranium enriching centrifuge in Kahuta, a hexafluoride plant in Multan, an experimental nuclear fuel processing plant at the Pakistani Institute of Nuclear Research and Technology, a nuclear fuel production plant in Karachi, a heavy water plant in Multan, and a nuclear power station in Karachi. Recently, reports have appeared of the construction of a secret nuclear installation in the Skardu region. Specialists note that Pakistan is creating the so-called "sensitive phases" of the nuclear cycle, by no means intended for peaceful nuclear power.

Yet the participation by the United States and other Western countries in the implementation of the nuclear research program continues. According to Rajiv Gandhi, equipment reaches Pakistan and technology is leaked from abroad. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Pakistan Government has been carrying out an operation for 9 months in the United States with a view to illegally obtaining a device whose main purpose is to trigger the detonators of nuclear bombs. Despite the fact that 50 such devices were confiscated on the arrest of a certain Nazir Ahmed Vaid, he was tried not as a foreign agent but as a businessman carrying out another deal, found guilty not of espionage but of violating export laws, and deported from the United States. The unprecedently light sentence attests to patent attempts by official U.S. circles to suppress the scandal, in the opinion of the Indian UNI news agency.

The fact is that U.S. participation in fulfilling Pakistan's nuclear research program, aimed at creating nuclear weapons, contradicts U.S. international obligations. As a signatory country of the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty, in operation since March 1970, the United States is obliged to follow its spirit and letter. America's own legislation is also being violated; in particular, the Symington-Glenn Amendment, adopted by the U.S. Senate, bans the granting of any U.S. military aid to countries striving to become possessors of nuclear weapons.

Yet it is well known that at the present time the fulfillment of a comprehensive U.S.-Pakistani military deal valued at $3.2 billion is in full swing. Under the accord reached, the Pakistani Army obtains the latest types of U.S.-made offensive weapons, in particular F-16 fighter-bombers capable of delivering nuclear charges to their targets.

Domestic Opposition Grows

GF031830 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Opposition Is Growing in Pakistan Against the Anti-DRA Policy"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the people of Pakistan have been opposing the military regime's anti-DRA policy for a long time. Foreign news agencies and press organs have reported that the people of Pakistan are dissatisfied with the Ziaul Haq regime's anti-DRA policy. Meanwhile, there are reports that the people of Pakistan are uneasy over Pakistan's participation in the undeclared war against the DRA. It must be recalled at this point that at the time of the commencement of the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the progressive people of Pakistan stood against the idea and strongly criticized the policy pursued by the military administration, which moved to intensify its offensive stance. All the [word indistinct] parties and organizations in Pakistan demanded and continue to demand that Islamabad terminate its support for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. They also demanded the cessation of interference in the internal affairs of the DRA Government and the commencement of peace talks with the Afghan regime.

Currently, the Pashtun tribes in Pakistan are strongly opposing the undeclared war against the DRA and demand peaceful coexistence with the peoples of Afghanistan. As for the basmachi groups, which are supported by the military regime in Pakistan, they are killing the peace-loving people in the tribal regions. This state of affairs is increasing the general dissatisfaction of the Pashtun tribes with Islamabad's policy against Afghanistan.

It is noteworthy that not only the [words indistinct] in Pakistan, but also parliamentarians and political figures close to Ziaul Haq currently favor improved relations with Afghanistan. [Sentence indistinct].

All this leads to a natural question: Who stands to gain from Islamabad's policy against Afghanistan? Naturally, General Ziaul Haq. The tension on the borders between Afghanistan and Pakistan and the support given to the basmachi groups create an opportunity for acquiring moral and military aid from the United States. It is not an exaggeration to state that the military government in Pakistan relies on the U.S. military might to remain in power. It is through this military might that (?freedom is being curtailed). Thousands of people in that country are being imprisoned, all of them opposed to the United States. Recently, Asghar Khan, the head of the Tehrik-i-Istiglal Party, said that the Ziaul Haq government's line is a very dangerous policy that only serves U.S. interests. In this region, Pakistan has assumed the abhorred role of a main U.S. ally, and apart from becoming the spearhead of the undeclared war against the DRA, it has also greatly strained its relations with India. The government is using the two fronts as a pretext for militarizing Pakistan.

According to press reports, talks are currently being held between the United States and Pakistan for $6 billion in military and other aid to Islamabad over the next 6 years. The extent of the importance the Ziaul Haq military administration attaches to the policy of militarization is well known. That military government has forced the (?standard of living) in Pakistan to its lowest ebb. The per capita income is the lowest in the world. A total of 60 percent of the budget is allocated for military purposes. The Ziaul Haq government allocates only 2 percent of the state budget for health services. Meanwhile, persecution continues in Pakistan. Recently, the administration [words indistinct] youths in Karachi. However, the U.S. aid, persecution, and arrests will not succeed in forcing the Pakistani people to yield. In the end, the head of the Pakistani military regime will realize this.

According to a report published in (?NEWSWEEK) in India, the members of the Islamabad regime have deposited the majority of the funds outside Pakistan with the help of their confidants. They purchased a [words indistinct] in one of the countries in the Near East. Yes, anti-popular governments (?can come to power) but their fate is probably [word indistinct].

NEW USSR AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN APPOINTED

PM031525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Abdul-Rakhman Khalil ogly Vezirov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, relieving him of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Nepal. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Vitaliy Stepanovich Smirnov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in connection with his reassignment.

USSR DELIVERS AID TO BANGLADESH CYCLONE VICTIMS

LD032009 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Dhaka June 3 TASS -- The first batch of essentials, the relief to the victims of a strong cyclone, has come from the Soviet Union to the capital of Bangladesh today. A Soviet plane brought, among other things, tents and blankets. As a result of the natural calamity, which hit the coastal areas of Bangladesh a few days ago, thousands of Bangladesh residents were rendered shelterless and lost means for existence.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR'S HUSAK

More on Tikhonov, Husak Speeches

PM031145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 First Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "The Great Strength of the Socialist Community: Ceremonial Opening of the Jubilee National Exhibition of the CSSR in Moscow"]

[Text] It has become a good tradition in the socialist community countries to jointly commemorate notable dates in the lives of fraternal parties and peoples. The national exhibition "Czechoslovakia-1985," devoted to the 40th anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of the country from the fascist occupiers by the Soviet Army, opened in Moscow 31 May at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

The exhibition tells of the CSSR's fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries and the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the CPCZ's leadership. It vividly reveals the great strength of the fraternity of the socialist countries, which are confidently putting into practice the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration.

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, came to take part in the exhibition's opening ceremony.

The state flags of the USSR and the CSSR fluttered above the biggest pavilion at the country's chief exhibition site. Thousands of Muscovites and guests of the capital were gathered here.

Those present greeted with applause Comrades N.A. Tikhonov, G. Husak, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, and K.V. Rusakov. Also present were A.K. Antonov, G.I. Marchuk, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; R. Rohlicek and S. Potac, CSSR deputy premiers; and leaders of a number of USSR and CSSR ministries and departments.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took the floor.

N.A. Tikhonov's Speech

We are gathered here, he said, to take part in the opening of the CSSR anniversary exhibition, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist aggressors by the Soviet Army.

The participation of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, in this remarkable event is a source of great satisfaction.

Permit me, on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, warmly and cordially to congratulate you, Comrade Husak, and all the Czechoslovak comrades who have come with you!

We also welcome and express deep gratitude to the Czechoslovak workers and specialists and all whose skill and ability has helped to create this splendid exhibition!

This exhibition reflects the Czechoslovak people's historic achievements, which they have secured under the Communist Party's leadership, and the significant changes that have taken place in their lives during the years of people's power.

Today the CSSR is among the most developed countries, economically speaking. Enjoying well-earned international prestige, it consistently pursues a course of strengthening peace and deepening fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

It may be noted with great satisfaction that Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation has reached a high standard and is lively and multifaceted in nature.

The driving force in our cooperation was and is the firm alliance between the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechslovakia based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Broad contacts take place between our countries' state organs, public organizations, and production collectives, and we have close ties in the sphere of ideology, science, education, health care, and sports. An intensive exchange of cultural assets takes place, enriching our fraternal peoples' spiritual life.

Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation are acquiring increasing significance in our bilateral relations. In recent years, considerable success has been achieved within the framework of the process of socialist economic integration. Vivid examples are the construction of the Soyuz main gas pipeline, the nuclear power stations at Jaslovce-Bohunice and Dukovany, and the Prague subway, which has been called a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship project.

Our country supplies oil and gas, machine tools and machines, and household electronic equipment to the CSSR. Czechoslovakia, in turn, sends its machinery and equipment to thousands of addresses in the Soviet Union. Tatra cross-country trucks, powerful engines for quarry dump trucks, river boats, steam locomotives, and consumer goods are well known in our country.

The trade turnover between our countries is growing rapidly, and will reach R55 billion in the current 5-year period.

We see great potential in the organization of joint work to develop and introduce leading scientific, technical, and production solutions in the creation of sophisticated electronic equipment, in particular microprocessors, industrial robots, machine tools with program control, and other modern machinery and advanced manufacturing processes.

An important step in this direction will be the implementation of the jointly elaborated program for long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period through the year 2000.

Planning their cooperation for several 5-year periods ahead, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist countries confirm their adherence to the cause of the peace and international cooperation. We are convinced that the future belongs to the socialist social system. However, this does not mean that socialism intends to prove its advantages by force of arms. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed recently: "We state again and again that the outcome of the historical competition between the two systems cannot be resolved by military means."

The fraternal socialist countries are united in their desire to firmly follow the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence. Convincing evidence of their determination to achieve a normalization of the international situation was provided by the results of the Warsaw meeting of top party and state figures from the socialist countries and their unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact. This pact is a reliable defense of the gains of socialism, peace in Europe, and international security.

The Soviet Union and Czecholslovakia will continue to make their contribution to strengthening the fraternal countries' unity and extending and deepening their all-around cooperation, seeing this as the guarantee of the socialist community's successes in implementing diverse, increasingly large-scale tasks along the path of creating the society of developed socialism.

In conclusion, comrades, permit me to express confidence that the "Czechoslovakia-1985" exhibition will arouse great interest and will help the exchange of experience in socialist building to become a still more important factor in our forward movement.

I wish great success to the exhibition's organizers and to all the Czechoslavak comrades who will be working on it.

In conclusion, on behalf of our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government, N.A. Tikhonov sent the working people of the CSSR sincere wishes for new successes in building the developed socialist society and wished the fraternal Czechoslavak people happiness and prosperity.

G. Husak then spoke.

G. Husak's Speech

I am sincerely glad, he said, to have the opportunity, on the opening of the "Czechoslovakia-1985" anniversary exhibition, to cordially greet you and all the Soviet people on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, on behalf of the Czechoslovak people, and on my own behalf.

Our exhibition is opening at the end of May, after our countries' peoples have celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The symbolic short title of the exhibition is intended to reflect the source of the birth of the new Czechoslovakia 40 years ago and the path it has traveled and to prove how that country lives today and what tasks it sets itself. In indissoluble unity with this, the exhibition shows the historic roots of the development of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance and the achievements of and prospects for our international cooperation.

The exhibition is evidence of our peoples' gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people for their heroism and sacrifices and for their decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism in World War II and to the liberation of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and a number of other European states from fascist slavery. It shows how deeply our people cherish the memory of the Soviet heroes who fought and died for our freedom too during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The exhibition testifies to the heroic results of our people's victorious struggle and their creative labor in the last 40 years. The revolutionary struggle which the working class and working people waged under the Communist Party's leadership led to the establishment of people's power, the elimination of exploitation socialist transformations in society, and the entry onto the path of building developed socialism.

Thanks to the people's selfless labor we have achieved significant successes in our motherland's economic, social, and cultural development. Socialist Czechoslovakia is today a politically stable, socially consolidated, economically developed state. It has achieved considerable successes in the development of modern industry, large-scale production from socialist agriculture, education, and health care, and in other spheres. The working people are assured of real rights and freedoms, a high material and cultural standard of living, and a wide range of social guarantees. Thus under Czechoslovak conditions, the correctness of Marxist-Leninist teaching and of the general laws of the building of a socialist society and the advantages of the socialist systems are fully confirmed.

While rightly proud of the results achieved, the Czechoslovak people direct their main attention to new tasks and demands. They channel their efforts first and foremost into the acceleration of the dynamics of social and economic development, the intensification and speedy improvement of the scientific and technical level of the national economy, the improvement of its planned management, and the development of the working people's initiative. The resolution of these tasks as the main prerequisite for our society's further successful development in the eighties and in the longer term through the year 2000 is the main content of the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, which will take place next year.

I thank Comrade N.A. Tikhonov for his kind words about Socialist Czechoslovakia. I would like to stress that Czechoslovakia's birth and development as well as its present and future are indissolubly linked with the development of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with our membership of the socialist community. The experience of the past 40 years has shown that in the Soviet Union our people have a true friend and ally on whom we can rely always and in everything. Every achievement in building socialism opens up new opportunities for our cooperation and every step in our cooperation promotes our progress.

Our cooperation enables us to resolve the main questions of our economy's stable development and prospects.

The Soviet Union accounts for approximately 45 percent of the total volume of our foreign trade. Reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment and cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere do much to promote the improvement of the technical level of our economy. Soviet deliveries are of decisive help in resolving our raw materials and energy problems. There is no sphere of economic, public, cultural, or scientific life in which cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has not been of tangible benefit to us. We attach fundamental importance to ensuring that this cooperation continues to develop and improve in every way. We see this as a necessary component and precondition for the further successful development of our socialist society.

The Czechoslovak people do not forget for a moment the danger of war which is inherent in the aggressive, adventurist policy of international imperialism headed by the United States. They know well the value of peace and the lessons of World War II live in their memory. They know that they own 40 years of peaceful life first and foremost to the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and our allied ties. They fully support the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy and its initiatives aimed at the constructive resolution of present-day international problems.

This is also the objective of the socialist countries' foreign policy, in whose implementation Socialist Czechoslovakia plays an active part.

In this spirit, we welcomed the joint decision by the Warsaw Pact countries to extend the term of our alliance as an important step aimed at strengthening not only the community's economic and defense might, but peace in Europe and throughout the world. The CSSR top party and state organs also fully supported the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. They expressed the Czechoslovak working people's firm will to do everything in their power, in cooperation with the fraternal countries, to help ensure that mankind ends the 20th century in conditions of peace.

Permit me in conclusion to thank the top party and state organs of the Soviet Union for their understanding and support in the organization of this exhibition. I express gratitude to the Soviet and Czechoslovak employees for their selfless work in preparing it.

G. Husak expressed confidence that the exhibition will help our Soviet friends to become more deeply acquainted with present-day life in Socialist Czechoslovakia and that it will promote the further deepening of ties and expansion of cooperation among sectors and enterprises and among labor collectives and specialists of our countries and the stepping up of the joint struggle for our noble goals. N.A. Tikhonov's and G. Husak's speeches were greeted by applause.

G. Husak declared the exhibition open. The state anthems of the CSSR and the USSR were played.

The exhibition was inspected. Numerous exhibits refect the main stages of the country's development in the last 40 years and testify convincingly to the successes of the fraternal country's people in the development of industry, agriculture, science, and culture. These achievements are the result of Czechoslovakia's multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the strengthening unity of the socialist community countries.

The guests familiarized themselves with output from enterprises in machine building, instrument making, the chemical industry, and light industry, with agricultural, road, and construction machinery, and with other exhibits.

Comparison of Departure

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June carries in its First Edition on page one a TASS report on the farewell ceremony for and departure of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Visit Over," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 3 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages F 10 and F 11, revealing the following variations:

Page F 10, first paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...Moscow for home 31 May. He was staying...(substituting "31 May" for "today")

Page F 11, first paragraph, from last line reads in PRAVDA: ... of the CSSR.

G. Husak was warmly seen off at the aircraft ramp by Comrades N.A. Tikhonov, V.V Kuznetsov, and K.V. Rusakov.

Taking part in the sendoff were B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.K. Antonov and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, respectively; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers V.A. Dinkov, V.V. Listov, and V.P. Polyakov; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; B.Ye. Panyukov, USSR first deputy minister; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

The guest was seen off by representatives of Moscow's working people.

The CSSR and USSR stage flags were raised at the airport and an honor guard was formed of representatives of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces: the Ground Forces, the Air Force, and the Navy. An orchestra played the two countries' state anthems.

N.A. Tikhonov and G. Husak inspected the line of Soviet servicemen.

The sendoff ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard. (supplying PRAVDA ending)

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV TO VISIT IN 'EARLY' JUNE

LD031726 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will make a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union early in June 1985 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

DEMICHEV SEES OFF ROMANIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

LD022128 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1932 GMT 2 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A Romanian delegation led by Suzana Gadea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian Council for Socialist Culture and Education, left Moscow for Bucharest on 2 June. The delegation took part in the work of the third session of the mixed governmental Soviet-Romanian commission on cultural cooperation.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Demichev and other officials.

SOLOMENTSEV, SHEVARDNADZE MEET RCP DELEGATION

LD011306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1033 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of RCP workers has been visiting the USSR 27 May-1 June.

The delegation was headed by Comrade Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the central party Collegium. The Romanian comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of work of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee and of party commissions of local party organs. At the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party they met with Comrade Shevardnadze. The delegation was received by Comrade Solomentsev and had a friendly conversation with him, in which Dudes, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, took part.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM HELD

PM040903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting of Economists"]

[Text] A Soviet-Hungarian scientific symposium devoted to questions of socioeconomic strategy and the prospects for improving the economic mechanism at the stage of the intensification of the national economy completed its work in Moscow on 30 May. The discussion at this meeting touched on key questions of socioeconomic strategy, the improvement of the economic mechanism in the USSR and Hungary, the intensification of socialist integration, and the fulfillment of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference. The recommendations elaborated at the scientists' meeting are aimed at enhancing economic science's contribution to the elaboration of ways of accelerating socioeconomic development and scientific-technical progress and intensifying Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

Taking part in the symposium's work were Yu.A. Belik and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; N. Nemeth, deputy director of the MSZMP Central Committee economic policy department; and S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

AFP REPORTS CRAXI'S REMARKS ON EUROMISSILES

AU291612 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (AFP) -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi had a lengthy meeting here today with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, and suggested a way to speed up U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva, Italian sources reported.

Mr. Craxi proposed that areas where the two sides were closer to agreement should be allowed to progress, even if the two sides were stalled on other issues under discussion.

Negotiators at Geneva will discuss separately space-based defence systems, long-range strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles. But, at Soviet insistence, the two sides agreed at the last round that the issues were "interdependent".

There was no hint to Mr. Gorbachev's reaction today, but the suggestion went against regularly reiterated Soviet ideas on how the talks, which resume tomorrow, should be conducted.

The Italian sources said Mr. Craxi felt the most promising field was on Euromissiles, and suggested the two sides could agree on levels for these missiles, and even take into account both French and British nuclear arms.

This goes against the declared positions of both Britain and France who consider their deterrents as independent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and NATO itself.

It was not known if Mr. Craxi had consulted the United States or other NATO allies before making his suggestion to the Soviet leader.

ANTONOV TRIAL RESUMES, PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD031743 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 3 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksey Golayev reporting:

Court hearing into the case of an assassination attempt on the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul II resumed here today. The interrogation of Turkish citizen Omer Bagci continued. Like during previous interrogations, the defendant again got confused in his own evidence.

During the court session he was asked to identify a travelling bag in which the papal assailant Ali Agca stored a gun in his hotel room before making an attempt on the life of the pontiff, and the weapon itself. Bagci said that the bag "closely resembled the one Agca had" at the moment when the gun had been handed to him, "and that the gun possibly was the one which Agca used to shoot" the pope. "However, I never opened the package which I was to deliver to Agca and that is why I did not know what was inside", the Turk said.

However, it turned out later that the next day after the weapon had been delivered Bagci — and he admitted it -- had told his accomplices that he had in fact handed the gun over to Agca. In the opinion of prosecutor Antonio Marini, this demonstrates that Bagci knew of the intentions of the terrorist.

Talking to the TASS correspondent, Sergey Antonov's defense lawyer Prof. Giuseppe Consolo pointed to some important details discovered during the hearing. They testify that "instead of the provocative 'Bulgarian connection' the investigators should have dealt more with the 'Turkish connection'. Now right after the first court sessions it is clear that the investigators followed a wrong trail for four years", he added. "Court sessions reveal facts unknown to the investigators".

Foreign newsmen accredited at the trial note in their reports that the conspiracy against the pope involved members of the Grey Wolves pro-fascist terrorist groupings. At the same time nothing substantiates the guilt of Sergey Antonov who is behind bars solely on the basis of Agca's frame-up evidence. In this connection a report about the arrest in Holland of a Turkish citizen who, according to the police, wanted to make an attempt on the life of the pope during his recent visit to Benelux countries, caused a considerable amount of interest here.

Bagci's interrogation will continue. It is planned that the court will return to questioning Agca after that.

U.S. Role Discussed

PM301513 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 26 May 85 p 5

[Vladimir Simonov article: "For Whom Is Terrorism God?"]

[Text] On May 13, 1981, a shot rang out in St Peter's Square in Vatican. A Turkish neofascist tried to assassinate the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

On March 8, 1985, a car bomb stuffed with hundreds of kilograms of explosives went off in Beirut. Eighty people died, but the bomb failed to hit the intended target -- the leader of Shi'ite Moslems, Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah.

The two crimes are separated by years and thousands of kilometres. Nevertheless the rationale of the terrorist act in Lebanon can shed light on the contradictory and extremely entangled circumstances of the explosion in the Italian capital.

This would be very appropriate. On May 27 the trial of Sergey Antonov and another two Bulgarians will begin in Rome. They are advertised by the Western press as the "symbol of state terrorism inspired from abroad". The reference is to the cut and dried version peddled in the West that the threats of attempt on the Pope's life stretch to Sofia and Moscow.

I shall return to the Beirut explosion later. I shall start by trying to push the already known facts of the crime in St Peter's square through the sieve of common sense. I dare not tackle this task single-handed. Inestimable aid has been rendered here by four Americans: Ronald Kuby, Frank Brodhead, Howard Friel and Edward Herman. Kuby's lean face with characteristic spectacles in metal rims can often be seen these days on TV and in the papers. The lawyer has nationwide popularity due to his involvement in complex, sometimes unique legal cases that receive wide coverage in the American media. For instance, the media in the West continue to discuss Bernard Goetz, the man responsible for the shooting in the New York subway. At his trial Ronald Kuby represented the legal interests of the adolescents who became the victims of that noisy crime.

Kuby has long been interested in the "Antonov case" from the professional point of view.

As to Frank Brodhead, a historian and Pennsylvania University professor, Edward Herman, and Howard Friel, a journalist, they have spent several months investigating the political aspects and secret currents of what happened in Rome on May 13, 1981. The result of their analysis of the publications on the "Antonov case", numerous interviews and archive findings was the book The "Bulgarian Connection" Revisited, published in the USA in early 1985. For some reasons, so far unclear, this solid study was ignored by the Western press. All the more reason therefore to acquaint readers with what was withheld from them.

Where was the idea born that the "Bulgarian connection" must be sought in the attempt on John-Paul II?

By no means in the shaved head of Mehmet Ali Agca, who fired the shots at St Peter's Square. After his arrest the Turk kept silent for almost ten months. Neither the Italian gaolers nor the investigators heard him mention even once such words as "Bulgaria" or "Antonov".

Where did the smell of a dubious sensation first emanate? The authors of The "Bulgarian Connection" Revisited give the following answer to this important question:

"We believe that it (the fraud about Bulgaria's involvement -- V.S.) was created, stoked and even partially organized by Sterling, Henze, Ledeen, and their governmental and media allies."

A note for the reader who comes across these names for the first time.

Paul Henze -- a regular American intelligence expert, since 1974 a CIA resident in Turkey. Later he was transferred to the espionage service in the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, where he established close contacts with the emigrant hounds of the Turkish neofascist organization Gray Wolves. The American researchers believe that Paul Henze is the chief coordinator of the group of misinformers inflating the myth about Agca's "Bulgarian connection".

Claire Sterling and Michael Ledeen are journalists clearly on the payroll of the CIA. The creative collaboration of the trio -- the CIA, Sterling and Ledeen -- started in Italy in the late 1970s, when they composed articles about some "cooperation of the Soviets" with the local Red Brigades. The falsehoods, with which Sterling's writings are stuffed, brought on this "specialist on terrorism" several international libel suits, which still drag on today. Ledeen finally discarded the mask of a journalist and now has a contract with the Pentagon and the U.S. Department of State.

The authors of The "Bulgarian Connection" Revisited give this evaluation to Paul Henze and Co:

"These hacks we accuse of deliberate lies, misstatements, and distortion, designed not to elict the truth but to prevent it."

These are not just throwaway phrases. Let us cover at least part of the analytical road travelled by the American researchers.

According to Sterling's original version formulated in September 1982, Agca allegedly entered Bulgaria on a forged passport issued in the name of Yoginder Singh. In the summer of 1980, the Turk is said to have stayed for 50 days in the fashionable Vitosha Hotel in Sofia. There, Sterling asserts, and his version is echoed by Agca himself, he met with different personages who acted as middlemen between him and the Bulgarian tempters. There, we are told, he was supplied with a 9 mm automatic and a contract was concluded for the assassination of the Pope.

A tall story. It makes the man in the street water at the mouth from excitement. However, as Frank Brodhead and his coauthors point out, it has been hurriedly sewn up out of figments as from rags with ends that do not meet.

To begin with, the passport with the name of Singh on it has never been found. This is clear, considering that Agca practically has no command of the English language and, as to his outer appearance, he could pass for an Indian as well as a black for a Scandinavian. The passport, which was taken from Agca during arrest said: he entered Bulgaria on August 30 and left for Yugoslavia on August 31.

Where are the 50 days during which the Bulgarian demons were seducing the Turkish angel?

Let us suppose, as Sterling claims, that the entry visa was granted to mislead future investigation, but "why deceive with a passport that shows him to have visited Bulgaria at all?" This is the American analysts' reasonable question.

The Vitosha hotel has punctual orders. All guests must present their passports and sign in the registration book. But the investigation did not find in it any of the pseudonyms used by Agca. Therefore, it makes more sense to suppose that he has never been to that hotel than to say otherwise.

Further -- the story with the automatic. In the final analysis, Agca himself gave the lie to Sterling's tale that he (Agca) had procured firearms in Sofia. Moreover, the Italian police bugged Agca's telephone conversation during which he discussed the problem of getting arms. The conversation took place much later than the Turk's supposed stay in Bulgaria.

Why should Agca in general want to kill the Pope?

Sterling and Co. associate John Paul II with the activities of the Polish antistate organization Solidarity and hint at the "revenge of Bulgaria and the Soviets." However it has been established by documents that Agca threatened to kill the Pope as early as 1979, when the head of the Roman Catholic Church visited Turkey long before the emergence of Solidarity.

"This suggests the likelihood that the real explanation for the assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square is to be found in the Turkish environment in which Agca lived," note the authors of The "Bulgarian Connection" Revisited.

This is fair if the Turk's shots are seen as an act of a loner. However, his crime was quickly built into a propaganda-misinformation measure against the socialist world rare in its insolence and scope. The play on religious feelings of millions of people successfully deflected their attention from a real threat such as, say, the occupation of Western Europe by a new generation of American nuclear missiles.

In this sense it would be good to look for the motives of the assassination attempt elsewhere. Namely: in the Washington corridors of power.

The very colourful personality of Mehmet Ali Agca has been placed in the centre of the cobweb woven by the Western special services. In effect, he is so far the only witness for the prosecution. What does he look like from the professional, juridical point of view.

I put this question to Ronald Kuby, the aforementioned American lawyer. Here are his deliberations:

In the juridical circles of the USA today there is little doubt that the Italian authorities are under the constant pressure of the American administration as far as the so-called Antonov case goes. As a result every attempt was made in Rome to find any connection between Bulgaria and the assassination attempt on John-Paul II.

I am convinced that the trial of Antonov, set for May 27, is intended to be carried out, as such falsified political processes are usually carried out. The norms of justice are being violated, and the trial itself is taking the character of a propagandist show. And then, regardless of whether Antonov is found guilty or not, publicity will be given to a heap of various kinds of "testimonies" and "evidence." Even if Antonov is released, it will be driven home to the man in the street that "The Bulgarians are implicated (!)." This is, I believe, the idea of the May show with this trial.

It is well known that Mehmet Ali Agca is the only witness for the prosecution. In the course of the investigation he made amazing zigzags in his testimony, and on more than one occasion he was caught lying. In American legal practice there is a traditional rule on this score: in such instances the witness is denied the right to appear before the court. Such a witness must be considered, using our professional term, as "juridically dead."

The problem is that people like Agca have nothing to lose, but much to gain -- Agca knows that he will spend the rest of his life in jail, if... And the meaning of this "if" can only be one -- he must strike a deal with the investigators, he must lie. In the United States, such cases are frequent. Some sadist, some murderous assassin or rapist, condemned to life imprisonment, suddenly begins to give "sensational evidence."

The prospect of a life sentence can drive even generally moral and usually honest people to lying. A recidivist like Agca would be glad to slander anyone Western governments care to point at. He could just as well have named me, Ronald Kuby, as his accomplice instead of Antonov.

Therefore, my experience as a lawyer prompts me to only one unequivocal estimation of the "Antonov case" -- a perversion of justice dictated by political motives.

Ronald Kuby, of course, has in mind an attempt to project Bulgaria and the USSR as a "driving force" behind international state terrorism.

In the meantime, the blast in Beirut I have mentioned above, has pulverized not only 80 lives but also the CIA's concocted case against the Bulgarians. According to the findings of the WASHINGTON POST, the attempt on the Lebanese religious leader was organized by a special group of agents of the American CIA.

Those who try to dynamite the mullah don't think anything of sending a psycho with a gun to shoot at the Pope. The CIA worship their own God -- terrorism.

KOIVISTO TO VISIT KOSTOMUKSHA IN 'MID-JUNE'

LD040836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, will visit the city of Kostomuksha in the Karelian ASSR in mid-June at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government. Mauno Koivisto, together with Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will take part in ceremonies in connection with the completion of the construction of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine, in whose construction Finnish firms took part.

SOVIET, FRENCH OFFICIALS CONFER ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

PM031225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations in Paris"]

[Text] Paris, 1 Jun -- Soviet-French consultations on the problems of southern Africa were held in Paris 31 May by mutual accord. Taking part in them were: on the Soviet side V.M. Vasev, member of the Collegium and chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Third African Department; and on the French side Ausseil, director of the French External Relations Ministry Afro-Malagasy Department.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND CRITICIZES U.S. SDI PLANS

PM031513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report: "F. Mitterrand's Statement"]

[Text] Paris -- French President F. Mitterrand has again criticized the U.S. plans to develop space strike weapons in which Washington is trying to involve its West European allies.

During a visit to the 36th International Aeronautics and Space Show which has opened at Le Bourget near Paris, the French president stated that the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI] constitutes a "military offensive strategy" and that the U.S. proposals to the West European countries were made in haste. The U.S. project, the president noted, remains unclear. He noted that the United States seeks France's participation in U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space.

FURTHER REPORT ON GREEK ELECTION RESULTS

LD031450 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Athens June 3 TASS -- The ruling Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement Party (PASOK) scored a convincing victory at the pre-term parliamentary elections in the country. The main opposition party, "New Democracy", placed second, while the Communist Party of Greece was third.

When commenting on the election returns Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said that they are "a serious defeat for the force of reaction both inside the country and beyond it". On the eve of the elections he stressed that in the event of success his party would press for a liquidation of American military bases in the country. He also declared against the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe and for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

Washington June 3 TASS -- the WASHINGTON POST writes that PASOK's victory was an approval of the government's foreign policy, often directed against the West, and of its plans to conclude the social transformation of Greek society.

Reflecting Washington's alarm over the election results the American ABC Television company said that many believe that Greece's further participation in the Western union, NATO and the Common Market, from which Papandreou says he wants to withdraw Greece, is at stake. The same goes for the future of four American bases in Greece which the Greek prime minister intends to close by 1988.

NATO Actions Noted

LD032054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by correspondent Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy]

[Text] The Greek preelection struggle was exceptionally fierce and tense. With the support of big capital -- the United States, the FRG, and a number of other NATO states -- the opposition spared no effort to get even for its defeat during the last elections. The ruling NATO circles did not remain unconcerned: large-scale NATO naval exercises got under way off the Greek coast when the election campaign was in full swing. The purpose of the exercises was to make the situation as tense as possible on the eve of the elections. However, the Greek people did not follow those on whom the forces of international reaction were relying; the people expressed their support for the forces of democracy and progress. This is borne out, in particular, by the extensive approval with which the Communist Party's election program was met, a program for genuine changes in the interests of the working people and for strengthening peace.

Thus, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement Party, PASOK, again won the elections. The opposition suffered yet another, major defeat. At a very large election meeting in Athens, Andreas Papandreou, the PASOK leader, said that the party he heads will continue to proceed from the national interests in pursuing its domestic and independent foreign policies. He confirmed that the U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons will be withdrawn form Greek territory in 1988, according to the Greek-U.S. agreement.

Andreas Papandreou said that detente, disarmament, the setting up of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and turning the Mediterranean into a peace zone are the main goals in the international arena.

U.S., SPD REPRESENTATIVES DIFFER ON 'STAR WARS'

LD011537 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnivskiy reports: The fundamental differences in the approaches held by West German Social Democrats and the U.S. Administration to Ronald Reagan's space attack weapons have revealed themselves at a West German-American discussion meeting here on security policies. It was organized by the Friedrich Ebert Social Democratic Foundation jointly with leading members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and representatives of the U.S. Administration.

Speaking there Friday, Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, gave sound arguments for rejecting the Reagan administration's attempts to enlist West Germany in the "star wars" plans. He debunked Washington's oft-repeated propaganda claim that involvement in research into developing space attack weaponry would give his country access to some of the most advanced technology. Even today, Ehmke said, the United States maintains a very limited policy as regards exchanges of scientific and technological developments with West European partners. This policy, he said, "is totally at odds with the economic interests of Europeans".

Ehmke also criticized U.S. attempts to deliberately throw up barriers to international trade. Pleading concern for "ensuring security", he said, the United States puts nearly all electronic products on the list of commodities banned for export. All indications are that Washington may soon include even children's toys and toasters on the list. The White House, Ehmke added, is using this kind of discrimination policy ever more often also towards its West European allies, which is arousing "growing misgivings" and "infringing upon their interests".

ISRAEL REJECTS HUSAYN'S CALL FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

LD032222 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has sent the Israeli Premier Peres a message on the results of the visit to Washington of King Husayn of Jordan. As is reported by U.S. news agencies, in the message it is said that the American Administration in the next few weeks will hold preliminary contacts with Jordanians and Palestinians, but will not have negotiations with them. Washington reaffirmed for yet another time that he would not deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The American Administration actually demonstrated once again the striving for backstage separate deals on the basis of the Camp David collusion and Reagan's "Middile East initiative."

It is clear that the stake is being made on capitulation of Arabs, their subordination to imperialist-Zionist diktat in conditions of the continuing Israeli occupation of native Arab lands. The United States, as before, came out against the convocation of a representative international conference on the Middle East.

The obstructionist stand of Washington's "strategic ally" has proved to be fully in tune with the American stand. In the Israeli Government's statement it is noted that Tel Aviv "does not accept King Husayn's public calls for holding an international peace conference."

In its reportage from Tel Aviv the American ABC company points out that the Labour Party and the Likud bloc, two main partners of the governmental coalition, unanimously come out against King Husayn's proposal that representatives of the countries, permanent members of the Security Council, should also be parties to the negotiations. In other words, the calculation is on gross power pressure in the course of deliberately inequitable and purely separate contacts.

It is indicative that insisting on the so-called "direct negotiations" with neighbouring Arab countries, the Israeli officials, including high-placed leaders of the Likud bloc, by no means conceal their designs of expansion. They publicly declare with cynical bluntness that they are not going to return to the Arabs a single inch of land on the West Bank of the River Jordan where broad construction of paramilitary settlements is under way.

There is no doubt that for Washington and Tel Aviv Middle East settlement means "peace" on American-Israeli terms at the expense of the vital interests and legitimate rights of Arab peoples. It is also obvious that Israel's and the U.S. course of intimidating Arab countries and their drawing into separate deals with the aggressor, is the main obstacle to a fair and durable peace in the Middle East.

ISRAEL, U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR BEIRUT FIGHTING

LD031541 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Valentin Lyapin commentary]

[Excerpts] Having discussed the situation in Lebanon the United Nations Security Council urged the parties concerned to stop all acts of violence against the civilian population, particularly in Beirut's Palestinian refugee camps and around them. Valentin Lyapin comments:

Tension has been aggravated once again in Lebanon, a country devastated and ruined by Israeli aggression. In the south of Lebanon the Israeli Army persists in terrorising the local population, the Shi'ites and Palestinian refugees, and in late May armed clashes flared up in the western sector of the capital, Beirut. This is a civil war between the Shi'ite movement Amal and fighters from Beirut's Palestinian camps. The conflict involves forces that have a common enemy, the Israeli aggressors, and therefore simply must stick together.

Misfortunes that befell the Lebanese and the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and the country as a whole stem from Israel's aggression, from a lack of solutions to the Middle East problem, as a result of which hundreds of thousand of Palestinian Arabs found themselves in exile.

Now it's clear to everyone that the Lebanese tragedy had been cold-bloodedly planned in Washington and Tel Aviv. The United States ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, declared publicly that Israel's incursion into Lebanon launched 3 years ago had been sanctioned by the United States Administration. The fierce resistance of Lebanese patriots confused the aggressive plans. The United States and Israel didn't succeed in pressing their terms on the Lebanese Government. The strategic allies were forced to leave Lebanon. But the last act of the Lebanese tragedy is hardly in sight because Israel threatens to invade Lebanese territory at any time and the United States continues to torpedo the idea of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. Recently, Secretary of State George Shultz again opposed the summoning of an international conference on the Middle East, Palestinian participation in the process of settlement, and the unconditional return of all the terrotories seized from the Arabs by Israel. Shultz gave an understanding that the United States intended to persist in its efforts to press on Arab nations separate deals with Israel, to the detriment of the Palestinian people's interests.

The United States and Israel are banking on contention among the Arabs. They are sowing discord wherever possible. Analysts point to several causes that triggered the civil strife in Beirut, but the major reason lies in general tensions plaguing the Middle East, tensions brought about by the aggressive policy of Israel supported by the United States.

VINOGRADOV ON S. AFRICAN RAID INTO ANGOLA

PM011843 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[Commentary by international observer V. Vinogradov: "Secret War in Southern Africa"]

[Text] On 21 May People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops discovered a detachment of armed men in the far northern province of Cabinda. There was a brief skirmish. The enemy was put to flight, leaving behind two dead together with magnetic mines, incendiary bombs, packs of high explosives, automatic weapons with silencers, night-vision instruments, and portable radio sets. Almost all the trophies bore the mark "made in South Africa."

South African Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Viljoen was soon issuing a statement that "radio contact has been lost with a South African group that is on Angolan territory exclusively for the purpose of gathering intelligence information about the activities of detachments" of the African National Congress [ANC] and the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO]. South African Foreign Minister P. Botha also supported this version in his statement.

Pretoria was clearly in too much of a hurry to spread the latest fabrication. "We were not looking for any ANC or SWAPO bases. We had been ordered to destroy the Cabinda Gulf Oil storage tanks at Malongo and thus cause significant material damage to Angola," Wynand Petrus Johannes du Toit stated. There is no reason to disbelieve him, because Du Toit -- a captain in the South African Armed Forces special units -- was a member of the actual group which entered Cabinda and was rendered harmless by the FAPLA subunit. Captured in the fighting, the South African captain was taken to Luanda, where he gave his information. According to him, the commandos planned to gain access to two storage facilities dressed in Cabinda Gulf Oil workers' clothing and blow them up. To divert all suspicion from South Africa, they were to drop pamphlets and other propaganda material from the anti-Angolan terrorist grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at the scene of the sabotage.

For 10 years now, Pretoria has been waging a secret war against People's Angola and seeking to destabilize the situation in the country and undermine its economy. The Lusaka agreements signed in 1984 between the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] and the Republic of South Africa have changed little. As PRA Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha said in an interview with the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, by grossly flouting these agreements, Pretoria is continuing not only to keep its servicemen on Angolan territory, but also to build up the training and arming of UNITA bandits.

The enemies of the People's Angola are seeking to expand the undeclared war against the young republic. As one more bridgehead for waging this war, they are using the territory of Zaire, from which another anti-Angolan grouping -- the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA], which receives support from across the ocean -- operates. Here is what the U.S. mercenaries' magazine SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, known for its close ties with the CIA, writes on the subject. Mills, a representative of the magazine, made "an inspection tour of the region of combat operations" of the FNLA. He illegally crossed the Angolan border with a group of bandits and made a raid deep into PRA territory, where he even took part in fighting FAPLA subunits. Mills specifies that the aim of his tour was "to determine the potential and needs" of the FNLA in order to take "all necessary steps" to strengthen it.

The editor of SOLDIER OF FORTUNE is Brown, a retired lieutenant colonel of the U.S. special troops who, according to NEWSWEEK, "frequently carries out CIA missions." It cannot be ruled out that on this occasion, too, he was backed by the main U.S. espionage agency. It can hardly be considered coincidental that Mills' "inspection" was undertaken soon after Holden Roberto, ringleader of the FNLA and a long-standing paid agent of the CIA, had visited the United States. During his talks with officials, this super-terrorist sought to activate clandestine U.S. support for his gangs with weapons, military materiel, and money. That is why observers note that this "reconnaissance" is eloquent evidence that Washington is already seriously examining the question of expanding its subversive operations against Angola through the more active use of FNLA gangs. Here it is planned to link these actions even more closely with the subversive operations of UNITA and Republic of South Africa special troops.

In this connection, attention is drawn to a report in the newspaper WINDHOEK OBSERVER, published in Namibia's administrative center. According to its information, an "air bridge" has been set up between the South African "Omega" military base, in north Namibia, and Zaire, which is being used for liaison between the two anti-Angolan groupings -- UNITA and the FNLA -- and to transfer South African commandos to Angolan territory. It is no accident that THE WASHINGTON POST, commenting on the thwarted action in Cabinda, stressed that the saboteurs had penetrated the Angolan province via Zaire.

The threat of military intervention against Angola from the Republic of Sough Africa persists. The bellicose statement by Republic of South African Defense Minister General Malan is indicative in this respect. Having toured the Angolan-Namibian border region, he delivered a speech abounding in crude attacks and direct threats against the PRA. The racist minister shamelessly declared that "if necessary," the Republic of South Africa will unhesitatingly invade Angolan territory. At the same time, he cynically attempted to justify the Republic of South Africa's armed interference by unfounded references to the fact that Angola allegedly presents "a threat to the security of South Africa and Namibia."

The whole thing did not take long. First explosive was laid, then a powerful blast was detonated and a bridge of great economic importance collapsed into the water. This was another act of subversion, but it was perpetrated not in Angola but in Mozambique. And although this time its perpetrators were terrorists from the so-called "Mozambique National Movement" [MNM], the signature of the same masters from Pretoria and Washington could be clearly discerned. Nor could it be other wise. In both cases the secret war against lawful governments is developing according to the same scenario. Both UNITA and the FNLA in Angola and the MNM in Mozambique are fully and entirely maintained by the Republic of South Africa and U.S. special services.

It is symbolic that the bridge blown up by the MNM saboteurs united the shores of one of the tributaries of the Nkomati River. Yet this is the name -- "Nkomati" -- of the treaty which the Republic of South Africa authorities concluded with Mozambique in March 1984. Under the treaty, Pretoria undertook to cease armed interference in the affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique and support for the terrorist MNM gangs.

However, the Pretoria bosses, using the "Nkomati treaty" as though it were a figleaf, markedly galvanized the activity of their MNM stooges. Over a year has passed since it was signed, a statement issued by the Mozambique AIM news agency points out, yet bloody reprisals against workers and peasants are continuing on Mozambique soil and economic establishments and transport facilities are being destroyed. In a number of regions of the country, especially Maputo Province, subversive activity is more widespread than before the treaty was signed.

Here a large proportion of the criminal actions, including those involving white mercenaries, are undertaken from the territory of the Republic of South Africa. The Pretoria regime continues to supply and dispatch armed gangs to Mozambique. The Republic of South Africa's military aircraft and helicopters regularly invade Mozambique air space. Under these conditions, AIM stresses, the conviction is growing in Mozambique that from the outset Pretoria was planning to use the "Nkomati treaty" as a kind of screen.

Moreover, writes, the Zimbabwean newspaper THE HERALD the racist Republic of South Africa regime is nurturing plans to embark on the concluding stage of the "Nkomati treaty" operation, which provides for the introduction of South African troops onto Mozambique territory. Essentially, the newspaper stresses, the racists have planned military intervention. They want to carry it out on the hypocritical pretext of rendering "aid" to the Mozambique Government and eliminating the bandit formations. However, it is perfectly clear, THE HERALD notes, that this "pretext" is absolutely unfounded because it is the rulers of the apartheid state who are fully in control of the MNM and are guiding its terrorist activity.

This is borne out by the following fact, for instance. Last month, the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, during the defeat of an MNM gang, seized two South African servicemen. The African press points out that similar "instructors" exist in virtually every gang, directly leading the acts of subversion and terrorism against the civilian inhabitants. Here they themselves also frequently take part in subversive operations.

Quite obviously the racist bosses in Pretoria could not, if acting alone, operate on several fronts at once -- waging a secret war against Angola and Mozambique, continuing the illegal occupation of Namibia, and harshly suppressing antiracist actions in South Africa itself. They draw support for their criminal activity from the "constructive cooperation" policy pursued with respect to South Africa by the Reagan administration. Public opinion in the African countries was quick to recognize the essence and purpose of that policy, christening it a policy of "constructive encouragement" of the racists. Its direct result has been an increase in U.S. capital investments in the racist reich's economy to $15 billion and an expansion of military ties with it. According to a report published in the New York paper AFRO-AMERICAN, the Pretoria military is obtaining from the United States "military and space electronic equipment, specialized optical equipment, a guidance system, aircraft, and military equipment worth tens of millions of dollars every year." "The United States," U.S. Democratic Congressman Berman stated in this connection, "should not be selling South Africa weapons. By doing so we are provoking violence, not promoting a peaceful settlement of the conflict in southern Africa."

Washington's hypocritical policy is not restricted to supplying weapons. Back in 1981 President Reagan signed a secret directive providing for the implementation of terrorist actions against Angola, Mozambique Zimbabwe, and the other "Frontline" southern Africa states. According to the testimony of the U.S. magazine COVERT ACTION, since then CIA Director Casey has twice made secret trips to South Africa, where he has held appropriate talks with the racist bosses and representatives of anti-Angolan and anti-Mozambique groupings. That is why it is being pointed out in the countries of independent Africa that the criminal act in Cabinda was undertaken within the framework of the agreement between Washington and Pretoria in coordinating subversive actions aimed at destabilizing the situation in the south of the continent.

In the southern part of the African Continent a secret war is being waged against independent states with Washington's direct complicity. Africa's freedom-loving peoples resolutely demand an end to these criminal actions by U.S. imperialism and South African racism.

TORNADO OF 'CRUSHING FORCE' STRIKES KIEV

LD031523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 85

[From the IZVESTIYA review]

[Text] We dwell on a report from Kiev. The capital of Ukraine has endured being hit by a tornado of crushing force. The overall area affected covered 70 hectares. A number of buildings were damaged and power transmission lines were destroyed. The damage is estimated at hundreds of thousands of rubles. The people displayed courage and endurance. The repair services and construction organizations were concentrated in the affected area, and the activity of schools, children's establishments, and transportation was very quickly restored.

RSFSR OFFICIAL REPORTS 'BIG' FOREST FIRES

LD040137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Yevgeniy Antonovich Shchetinskiy, deputy head of the RSFSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry Forestry Protection Main Directorate, is taking part in this bulletin:

[Begin Shchetinskiy recording] Warm summer weather has settled over the country's eastern regions which, in turn, has created conditions for a sharp increase in the danger of forest fires. It only takes a small part in these conditions to set fire to last year's dead vegetation. Firestorms, fanned and whipped by the wind, sweep through the woods, destroying all living things in their path. A fire has been raging in Kamchatka Oblast's Atlasovo Rayon's tundra and woodland for more than 10 days. Big fires are destroying woodland in Amur Oblast and Khabarovsk Kray. The struggle against these fires is being hampered by strong winds, which are carrying the flames across firebreaks. This situation could have been avoided had elementary fire regulations been observed. [end recording]

RUSSIAN, LATVIAN YOUTHS REPORTEDLY CLASH IN RIGA

LD041102 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] In Riga, capital of Latvia, violent scuffles took place on two occasions last month between Russian and Latvian young people. This was noted in Stockholm by a spokesman of the Latvian World Federation. On one occasion, 300 Latvian young people were arrested and registered before they were released. The young people had demonstrated throughout Riga and distributed leaflets demanding that the Soviet Union leave Latvia. According to the Latvian World Federation, increased tension between Latvians and Russians in Riga is due to the fact that more and more Russians have settled in the town. According to a census conducted 5 years ago, the Latvian population of Riga now totals barely 70 percent.

KRASNODAR KRAYKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

PM041049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS Report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Krasnodar, 3 Jun -- A plenary session of the Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom today examined an organizational question: In connection with the confirmation of Comrade Razumovskiy as head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the plenum released him from the post of first secretary of the party kraykom. Comrade I.K. Polozkov, who previously worked as a secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom and most recently as head of a section of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom.

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORT ON CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU300601 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 May 85 pp 2-4

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 21 May Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] Comrades: The decisions of the 23 April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum have an enormous and ever increasing influence on our party's activity and on the entire country's public and political life. This is only natural. AFTER ALL, THE PLENUM ADOPTED A DECISION OF GREAT POLITICAL IMPORTANCE -- TO CONVENE THE ROUTINE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS -- AND DETERMINED THE SUBSTANCE AND CHARACTER OF THE PRECONGRESS ACTIVITY IN THE PARTY AND IN EACH OF ITS ORGANIZATIONS. IN HIS REPORT DELIVERED AT THE PLENUM, COMRADE M.S. GORBACHEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, FORMULATED IN A THOROUGHLY SUBSTANTIATED AND CLEAR MANNER THE STRATEGIC AND PRESSING MOST IMPORTANT TASKS OF THE PARTY, AND THE MAIN GUIDELINES FOR ITS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY.

The principled directives set forth in the report are in essence the party's precongress platform. Laid into the foundation of the work of party organizations, they will undoubtedly give the accountability and election campaign a concrete, creative, and businesslike character. The Central Committee plenum was held in an atmosphere of unanimity, cohesion, and principled exactingness, and confirmed with new strength our party's loyalty to the Leninist norms of party life and the Leninist style of work. The plenum manifested consistency in the party's domestic and foreign policy, the continuity of the strategic line traced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the successive Central Committee plenums, and of the general line aimed at perfecting the society of developed socialism.

THE PLENUM DECISIONS PROVIDED CLEAR AND PRECISE ANSWERS TO FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS POSED BY LIFE, AND MET WITH WARM SUPPORT AND FULL APPROVAL AMONG THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY.

They also met with a wide response all over the world. The progressive public abroad rightfully regards the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum as a new confirmation of the firm policy of peace and creation consistently and steadily pursued by our party and its Leninist Central Committee.

WE HAVE EVERY GROUNDS FOR SAYING V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, THAT THE PLENUM'S DECISIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY EACH COMMUNIST AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF OUR REPUBLIC WITH DEEP SATISFACTION AND WITH THE FEELING OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITY. This is a reliable guarantee that the tasks set by the plenum will be accomplished without fail.

I.

Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee plenum was held at a highly responsible landmark when new tasks brought about by our society's further development had risen in all their poignance before the party and the country. These tasks come to the point: to fundamentally renew fixed assets, to reach the world's highest standards in the productivity of communal labor, to ensure a further upsurge in the people's prosperity, and to invigorate our political system at all levels.

WHILE DETERMINING THE WAYS TO ACCOMPLISH PRESSING TASKS, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PROCEEDED FROM THE IMMUTABLE LENINIST REQUIREMENT: ABOVE ALL, TO CORRECTLY ASSESS THE PECULIARITY OF THE MOMENT, AND TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT AND KNOW WHERE THE MAIN FORCES AND ATTENTION ARE TO BE CONCENTRATED.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum thoroughly and realistically assessed the state of affairs in the economy, in the social and spiritual spheres of our society. It is known that our country has achieved great successes in all fields of social life, and has won firm leading positions in the world in many sectors of developing production, science, and technology.

We take rightful pride in our social achievements, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, and in our Soviet way of life. This is precisely an important source of our society's political stability, our people's optimism and confidence in the future.

However, life raises new large-scale tasks and calls for new solutions and energetic measures in order to substantially accelerate the country's socioeconomic progress and the economy and its rapid switch over to the tracks of intensive development have, as ever, decisive importance.

One must not overlook the unfavorable trends that have emerged in recent years in economic development. Although since 1983 we have succeeded in improving the situation owing to the efforts made by the party, the difficulties still have not been overcome. Production efficiency should rise faster. This particularly applies to the indexes characterizing the level of labor productivity and the consumption of metal, raw materials, and fuel per unit of national income. We lag behind the best world standards in technical and economic parameters and in the quality of a number of production items.

The pressing command of time and our paramount duty is to perfectly realize the situation that has emerged and to draw appropriate serious conclusions. In this respect, the analysis of the objective and subjective causes, the difficulties that have emerged, and the ways of overcoming them made by the CPSU Central Committee plenum is of principled importance.

With full determination, the Central Committee plenum pointed out that the main cause of those difficulties lay in the failure to quickly and duly assess the changes in the objective conditions of production development, to see the need to accelerate its intensification, the changes in management methods, and what is particularly important, in the failure to display persistency in working out and taking immediate large-scale measures in the economic sphere.

These evaluations, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, also fully apply to the development of our Republic's national economy. Evidence of this is: the lag incurred by some basic industrial branches, primarily ferrous metallurgy, the inadequate use of the potential available in agriculture, and the unsatisfactory pace of developing and applying advanced technologies.

Today we must admit that some of our party, administrative, economic and scientific cadres have proved to be unprepared to accomplish qualitatively new tasks on schedule. Many of them still have not realized to the end the essence of the present period and the basically new requirements for management and control. This point is essential, because we are only able to substantially accelerate socioeconomic progress on the basis of the broad application of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, on the basis of adapting the forms of socialist management to the present conditions and needs.

Another way, the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized, simply does not exist. The historical destinies of the country and the positions of socialism in the present-day world largely depend on the success of accomplishing these tasks and on the way things will be run in the future. This is precisely the way our party's Central Committee poses the question now. This is precisely what determines the enormous measures of responsibility currently borne by party organizations, by each Communist and each Soviet man.

GUIDED BY THE SUPREME CONSIDERATIONS OF THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REQUESTED PARTY COMMITTEES AND ALL OUR CADRES TO PLACE THE SPEEDED UP INTENSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTER OF THE ENTIRE WORK.

The participants in the CPSU Central Committee plenum were unanimous in their support for the conclusion set forth in the report about the need to speed up scientific-technical progress, to reform management and planning, the economic-structural and investment policy, to foment good organization and discipline, and to radically improve the style of our entire work.

Allow me, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, to express the firm confidence that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum will fully endorse this attitude, this formulation of the issue, and the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Central Committee plenum, he continued, paid much attention to the foreign political activity of the party and the Soviet state. This was only natural. Through the fault of imperialism and, above all, of the U.S. ruling circles, the situation in the world has aggravated and become dangerous.

In the attempt to take revenge on the widest front, imperialism has recently intensified its subversive activity and is trying to coordinate its acts against socialism as a worldwide system. Even if these calculations are groundless, they are dangerous for all peoples.

UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, THE CPSU AND THE SOVIET STATE SEE THE MAIN PURPORT OF THEIR FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN THE EFFORTS TO DIRECT INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INTO THE CHANNEL OF NORMAL COOPERATION, TO REDUCE THE ACUTENESS OF CONFRONTATION BETWEEN THE TWO MILITARY AND POLITICAL ALLIANCES, TO PREVENT THE REPETITION OF THE TRAGEDY THAT BEFELL MANKIND IN WORLD WAR II, AND TO AVERT A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE. This meets the innermost desires of world peoples, and one could see that during the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over German fascism.

What matters most is to further consolidate the community of socialist states, to ensure the unity of their actions, and to strengthen their positions in the international arena. Evidence of this is the outcome of the April meeting of top party figures and statesmen of Warsaw Pact member-states, a meeting that unanimously resolved to prolong the validity of the military and political alliance among the countries of socialism, whose vital necessity has been brought about by the international situation.

THE WELL-KNOWN SOVIET FOREIGN POLITICAL INITIATIVES AIMED, AS MIKHAIL SERGEYEVICH GORBACHEV SAID, AT FOMENTING EVERYWHERE EQUAL, CORRECT, AND CIVILIZED INTERSTATE RELATIONS BASED ON AUTHENTIC RESPECT FOR THE NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, HAVE MET WITH ACTIVE SUPPORT ON THE PART OF THE WIDE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC.

The Soviet Union comes out for wide and multiform cooperation with all states, including the United States of America, for mutual benefit and without any attempt to harm the legal rights and interests of each other.

The Soviet people are convinced that the fatal inevitability of a new world war is nonexistent. A world war can and must be averted. The present forces of peace and progress are incomparably mightier than the forces of reaction and aggression.

However, in order to preserve peace, we have in prospect a difficult and prolonged struggle that calls for political will and enormous self-possession, for a principled attitude and reasonable compromises. OUR COUNTRY IS READY FOR THAT. THIS WAS CONVINCINGLY STATED BY COMRADE M.S. GORBACHEV IN HIS REPORT AT THE 8 MAY SOLEMN MEETING IN MOSCOW, AS WELL AS IN THE MESSAGE ADDRESSED BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO THE PEOPLES, PARLIAMENTS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF ALL LANDS ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF WORLD WAR II.

Our homeland's economic and defense potential is a decisive condition for the success of Soviet foreign policy. This is why each Communist and each Soviet man has the important duty to foster this potential and to see to it that our Armed Forces have everything they need to reliably protect their homeland and our allies, so that no aggressor will be able to take us unawares.

The principled assessments of and conclusions from the fundamental issues of domestic and foreign policy, made and drawn up by the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, have provided the party and all its organizations with a concrete program for action and with distinct signposts both for the nearest future and for the longer period. It is up to us to make each toiler aware of the party directives and, what matters most, to translate them into practical deeds.

II.

While determining the ways of accomplishing fundamental tasks in the field of economic and social development, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, the CPSU Central Committee plenum called on party organizations, administrative and economic bodies to make use of all levers and possibilities to raise the effectiveness of management and to attain the set goals. What I mean primarily are ORGANIZATIONAL-ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS, THAT IS TO SAY, RESERVES CAPABLE OF RAPIDLY PRODUCING RETURNS.

What I mean is, above all, to resolutely FOMENT DISCIPLINE AND GOOD ORGANIZATION, AND TO INCREASE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CADRES, for the matter at hand. By promoting order and by eradicating laxity one can achieve a great deal. Thus, as a result of the measures taken, the losses incurred by the republic's national economy last year in work time decreased compared with 1982 by more than one-third. This allowed us to supply additional industrial production valued at R203 million and to increase the volume of construction and assembly operations by R30 million. An important role in this respect was played by the fact that the average annual rates of increasing labor productivity in 1983-84 in industry were 2 times, and in construction 2.5 times higher than in the preceding 2 years.

However, many economic leaders, party committees, administrative bodies, and public organizations have received the decisions on fostering discipline as a short-lived campaign. Losses in worktime as a result of truancy are still significant in Vinnitsa, Donetsk, Zhitomir, Zaporozhye, Kiev, and the Crimean oblasts, in the Ukrainian Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry as a whole, on the Dnepr and the Lvov railroads, and at a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Nikolayev, Odessa, and Chernovtsy Oblasts.

Unfortunately, some collectives have failed to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkards, truants, and sloppy individuals. Controls have shown that truants at enterprises and projects were occasionally paid bonuses on an equal footing with collective members working conscientiously.

While profiting by the lack of control and by connivance on the part of the Ukrainian Ministries of Trade, Consumer Services, Health, Housing and Municipal Services, and other ministries and departments, of party and administrative bodies, leaders of some enterprises and organizations in the sphere of services have arbitrarily restored the previous timetables, which are inconvenient for the working people.

This once again results in growing losses in worktime.

All that is evidence that not all our cadres have taken a responsible attitude toward strengthening discipline. Unfortunately, no one bears personal responsibility for this.

The Central Committee Secretariat and departments, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium, and Trade Union Council should do their best to put this important matter in order. Leaders unable to ensure a smooth organization of work in the collectives and high standards of discipline should simply be dismissed from their posts.

It is also necessary to invigorate the struggle against wastefulness and losses, and against an irresponsible attitude taken by some economic functionaries toward the utilization of capital investments, equipment, raw and other materials.

The speaker noted cases of unproductive outlays and losses in the Republic's national economy. He noted that about 45 percent of all unproductive outlays were various fines and compensations for failure to observe contractual obligations, car demurrages, breaches of requirements concerning choice and quality of supplied goods, and so forth. In a word, losses incurred because of the inefficiency or irresponsibility of a number of leaders are being compensated for from the state pocket.

The utmost has not been done to put in order the purchase, storing, and operation of equipment intended for new and reconstructed production units. Although the stock of uninstalled equipment has shrunk, it is still significant at the enterprises of the Ukrainian Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. Comrade G. Ye. Lesnichiy has already been criticized for lack of initiative in this field but, all things considered, the Main Administration has failed to draw the appropriate conclusions.

Also, the enterprises and organizations of the Ukrainian Ministries of Power and Electrification (Comrade V.F. Sklyarov), the Timber and Wood Processing Industry (Comrade I.I. Grunyanskiy), the Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade V.K. Solomakha), and Procurements (Comrade I.I. Shmatolyan) have failed to reduce the stocks of uninstalled equipment.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers and People's Control Committee are expected to examine each case and to bring those guilty of mismanagement to severe account.

Losses in industrial production are also being incurred because of delays in commissioning fixed assets. The average time of building an industrial complex is one-third longer than that set by the norm. In this respect, higher responsibility is to be borne by contracting ministries for providing in good time the plans for capital construction with funds, good technical documentation, and equipment, and by builders, for the fulfillment of the plans for construction and assembly operations and for commissioning capacities on schedule.

The national economy also incurs significant losses because of negligence and mismanagement in transporting, storing, and utilizing material resources. According to data supplied by the specialists, we lose significant amounts of coal, natural gas, mineral fertilizers, cement, timber, glass, and other materials each year for this reason. A part of the crop of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit does not reach the consumers, and half of the losses incurred falls on storing facilities.

If the appropriate leaders do not take the necessary measures in the nearest future, they will become involved with the Party Control Commission under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the People's Control Committee, and some of them even with the organs of the prosecutor's office.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DEMANDED THAT THE UTILIZATION OF ALL MATERIAL VALUES BE PUT IN ORDER WITHOUT DELAY, BECAUSE WITHOUT THAT THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF MORE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS is the most reliable way or, as was stated at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, THE MAIN STRATEGIC LEVER FOR INTENSIFICATION, RAISING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY. Life persistently calls for its acceleration, for the fundamental reequipment of all national economic branches on the basis of the latest scientific and technological achievements.

It is to be noted that the republic has done a great deal in this direction. Since the beginning of the 5-year period, we have saved, mainly through accelerating scientific-technical progress, the labor of 3.4 million workers, and have reduced material consumption in communal production by R4 billion. This is 1.5 to 2 times more than planned.

But we are deeply convinced, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that a great deal more could have been done. Reserves for this purpose are available. However, they are evidently being used inadequately.

We are still a long way from having done the utmost to hasten the development and general application of fundamentally new technologies and machine complexes allowing us to substantially raise labor productivity. That is why the ratio of manual labor is still high. Seriously disturbing is also the fact that the scope for reequipping enterprises is not only insufficient, but has also decreased in recent years. Year in and year out, this aggravates the problem of aging fixed assets, particularly in the leading branches -- in ferrous metallurgy, the coal and chemical industries, as well as in power production and machine building. In industry as a whole, the number of worn out fixed assets has increased. Many thousands of people are now engaged in repairing fixed assets, and outlays for these purposes are growing.

It is to be frankly admitted, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, that the positions taken with regard to the matter of reequipping production frequently happen to be vague. This applies to the Ukrainian Gosplan, many ministries and departments, association and enterprise leaders. This results in serious losses that sometimes affect the work not only of individual enterprises, but also of entire national economic branches. An example of this is the delay in reconstructing coke-chemical plants, as a result of which ferrous metallurgical enterprises are falling short of the target for metal production by a significant amount.

Year in and year out, many enterprises fall short of the plan for new equipment. Last year some industrial enterprises took no steps to apply progressive technologies. New equipment -- including automatic and mechanized assembly lines, machine tools with digital programmed control, computors, and robots -- have not been employed everywhere productively.

Abnormal is also the fact that at the time when there is a shortfall in the workforce, some economic leaders, frequently seconded by obkoms and oblispolkoms, are pressing for the construction of new production facilities that would require many workers.

Serious attention is to be paid to and practical conclusions drawn from the PRAVDA article, "Labor Resources: Shortage or Surpluses?"

Quite obvious is also the fact that production workers should make better use of the capacities available and their possibilities, and planning organs, ministries, and departments should circumstantially attend to the creation of reserves of material and technical resources sufficient to fulfill the plans and increase the pace of reconstructing and reequipping enterprises on the basis of the latest achievements, primarily of Soviet science and technology.

THE DECISIONS OF THE APRIL CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OBLIGATE LEADERS OF PLANNING AND ECONOMIC BODIES, AS WELL AS PARTY COMMITTEES, TO RADICALLY CHANGE THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ISSUES OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND OF TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PRODUCTION.

POINT ONE. In the next 5-year period the rate of increasing machine construction is to be speeded up, and priority is to be given to the development of this branch. The task set is: to rapidly switch over to the production of new generations of machinery and equipment, and to pay paramount attention to improving machine tool construction, speeding up the development of computing equipment, tool construction, electrotechnology and electronics.

Decisions were adopted to renovate and reequip ferrous metallurgy, thermal power stations, and the petroleum and gas industries. In particular, provisions have been made for large-scale measures in the 12th 5-Year Plan period to radically change the structure of steel-smelting production, to develop at priority rates the output of effective kinds of metal production, to expand its choice and improve quality.

The Martin shop at the Zaporozhye S. Ordzhonikidze Steel Combine will be reconstructed; convertors and machines for continuous billet casting will be installed in shop. The oxygen converter shop at the Dneprovskiy F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Combine will be expanded. Provisions have been made to complete construction of a "3000" rolling mill at the Zhdanov Ilich Metallurgical Combine and a "550" rolling mill at the Dnepropetrovsk G.I. Petrovskiy Metallurgical Combine; to build and commission the first stage of the Krivoy Rog Oxydized Ore Mining and Enriching Combine; and renovate and rebuild 23 coking batteries.

The Ukrainian Gosplan and Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy reckon that, when this program is implemented, the production of steel and ready rolled stock will significantly go up before 1990 without the need to increase the output of iron ore, pig iron, and coke. By improving the quality of metal production and by expanding the production of effective kinds of rolled stock, pipes, and metal goods, the national economy will save much metal.

TO IMPLEMENT THE PLANNED MEASURES IS A RESPONSIBLE AND, ONE MAY SAY, URGENT TASK FOR THE ENTIRE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATION.

To cope with it successfully, the Republic's Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, building ministries, party and administrative bodies in Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, and Kirovograd Oblasts must carry out great preparatory work, primarily in producing good planning documentation, must opportunely and thoroughly consider what organizations are to be engaged in the construction and reconstruction of the aforesaid facilities, what has to be done to develop the construction basis, and where to accomodate the builders. The Komsomol will undoubtedly see to it that the aforesaid projects are sponsored in a businesslike way.

POINT TWO. We must carefully look into the matter and take measures to significantly increase the effectiveness of work in scientific research institutes, planning, designing, and technological organizations.

It is disturbing that, in the current 5-year period, the republic's average annual number of new types of machinery, equipment, appliances, and means of automation that are the first to be developed has not increased compared with the ninth 5-year period. Also, the "plant sector" of science has failed to contribute its share to accelerating scientific-technical progress. Only an insignificant part of papers prepared at plants have surpassed in technical standards the best Soviet and foreign models. After all, at industrial enterprises there are quite a few laboratories, design and experimental subunits employing many people.

POINT THREE. Better use has to be made of the existing possibilities to expand the production of means for small-scale mechanization. Calculations made by the specialists show, for example, that builders supplied with highly productive means for small-scale mechanization and with electrified tools would be able to raise labor productivity in plastering, painting, roofing, and other operations 2 to 4 times and to free about 30,000 workers.

The problem ripened a long time ago and, one might say, is overripe. At long last it must be settled. The first say in this respect belongs to the Republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan.

The speaker also touched upon the following question. Voroshilovgrad Oblast has paid much attention to the application in industry and trade of containers for the transportation and sales of commodities, and in this way has freed at least 7,000 workers. However, the oblast's experience is being poorly disseminated.

Great reserves for saving labor and time lay in the packing of goods at the plant. However, this task is being accomplished slowly.

Under present conditions, PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE QUALITY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR TECHNICAL STANDARDS ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY TOPICAL AND TRULY CRUCIAL. Nonetheless, the surpluses of unpopular goods that find no market in trade are not getting any less. This is a direct plundering of material resources and a squandering of communal labor. Material and moral responsibility for this should be borne by leaders of enterprises and the appropriate branches.

The Ukrainian People's Control Committee (Comrade V.S. Kutsevol) must make full use of its rights in this sphere. Also, the mass media should more sharply respond to these shortcomings.

THE ABILITY TO ENSURE THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS IN LINE WITH THE PRESENT technical, economic, esthetic, and all the consumers' requirements is to be regarded as a major criterion in assessing the activity of leading cadres.

The target set by the November 1984 Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was: at the end of the 12th 5-year period, to save annually R4.5-5 billion through the accelerated development and the wide application of progressive technologies and new equipment, and R1.8-2 billion through the application of inventions and rationalizing proposals.

In preparations for the congress, it is now important to thoroughly scrutinize the progress made in implementing party decisions on scientific-technical progress, to generalize the accumulated experience, and to clearly define the directions for the further work and problems that are to be settled without delay.

At present, when the country's economy has been confronted with new and very responsible tasks, it is particularly obvious how important it is to improve the work of management cells, to foster party and state discipline at all levels of management, and to resolutely eradicate mismanagement, superficiality, and bureaucratism.

Our people, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, readily condone difficulties brought about by objective factors. However, they are unwilling to accept obvious disproportions between individual indexes of the national economic plan and management solutions that are insufficiently substantiated, wrong or inopportune, because such shortcomings disorganize production, upset the work of collectives, and affect the moods of people.

In line with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and with the proposals made at the Central Committee plenum and the 8 April meeting held in the CPSU Central Committee headquarters with workers and economic leaders, CONCRETE MEASURES ARE BEING WORKED OUT AND WILL BE IMPLEMENTED WITH REGARD TO THE ENTIRE COMPLEX OF MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS.

However, many things can and should be settled in the field and without delay. This primarily applies to improvements in the organizational structure of management, to the abolition of superfluous links, to reductions in the management apparatus, and to the consolidation of plan and executing discipline.

Each leader is expected to draw the most serious conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee plenum requirement that republic-level and local bodies be fully responsible for settling all problems within their sphere of authority, and that they more rapidly get rid of feelings of dependency. Unfortunately, there are quite a few substantiated complaints that some ministries and departments cope with their commitments in an unqualified or inopportune manner, and do not take effective steps to eradicate book doctoring practices, embezzlement, and all kinds of abuse.

Comrade Ministers O. Ya. Kasyanenko, V.G. Starunskiy, V.I. Slinchenko, A.T. Shevchenko, and A.N. Shchepetilnikov have been repeatedly criticized, including at Central Committee plenums, for serious omissions in running the branches under their jurisdiction. However, the facts are evidence that thus far they have failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from the criticism. Apparently, it is time for the Republic's Council of Ministers to have its say here.

Above all, it is essential to increase the responsibility of ministries, departments, planning bodies, the organs of material-technical supplies, leaders of enterprises and associations for ensuring that THE PLANS ARE WELL SUBSTANTIATED AND BALANCED. This is important primarily at the stage of studying the current and long-term plans, particularly now when active work is in progress on draft plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-year period. Of course, reserves can be taken fully into account only when labor collectives directly participate in this work.

MOREOVER, the matters are to be fixed in such a way as to make ministries and departments responsible not only for the general activity indexes of the appropriate branches, but also for ensuring that enterprises under their jurisdiction work rhythmically and smoothly, and that they totally cope with their obligations with regard to related enterprises. This will increase the role of state economic bodies, and then the question of substituting them for party committees will in many respects fall away by itself.

WE ALSO MUST BE CONSISTENT IN DEVELOPING THE METHODS OF ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTION ACTIVITY WORKED OUT DURING ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS, AND MUST BE PERSISTENT IN APPLYING THESE METHODS IN PRACTICE. For this purpose, leading cadres, specialists, and workers should widely study the experience accumulated during the experiment.

These problems must be more intensively studied by social scientists, above all by economists, who are expected to opportunely reveal both positive and negative aspects that inevitably emerge and will emerge under the changing conditions of management.

It is also essential to IMPROVE INFORMATION SERVICE for leading cadres and national economic specialists. In this respect, we must improve the work of branch publications issued by scientific-technical organizations and the knowledge society, by scientific-technical propaganda houses, technical information offices, libraries, and other subunits.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Gosplan are expected to strengthen the technical basis of the republic's scientific-technical information and propaganda system.

More insistence should also be displayed in certifying workplaces, improving the brigade forms of labor organization, and in switching them over to cost accountancy. This should also be an objective for the economic training of cadres.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee paid much attention to tasks involving the implementation of the SOCIAL PROGRAM.

The need was emphasized to provide firm conditions for a fuller satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual needs of our people.

In this respect, it is highly important to implement the FOOD PROGRAM. A great deal has been done in the republic to implement the program. In the last 4 years, we have ensured the growth of the overall agricultural production, of the purchases of stockbreeding produce, oil bearing crops, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, and grapes. This has allowed supplies to the population to be somewhat improved.

However, we have fallen short of a number of important targets envisaged in the food program for the output and procurement of produce. Many oblasts fell short of the targets for the production of grain and sugar beets, and for the procurement of meat and milk. For example, the farms of Kiev, Kirovograd, and Odessa Oblasts only fulfilled the 4-year state plans for one kind of produce -- egg sales.

The analysis shows that one of the main causes of this quite unsatisfactory situation lay in the insufficient utilization of the potential that is already now at the disposal of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Fixed assets and the power-worker factor in the republic's agriculture are growing significantly faster than its overall production. This particularly applies to Khmelnitskiy, Chernigov, Ternopol, Odessa, Zaporozhye, Kirovograd, Chernovtsy, Sumy, and Nikolayev Oblasts, whose overall output has not increased.

The measures worked out to raise the fertility of the soil and stockbreeding productivity have not been sensibly applied everywhere.

The only way to remedy the situation is to persistently pursue the line aimed at intensification. This implies the need to obtain more production from each hectare and each head of cattle; to radically improve the utilization of ameliorated lands, which already amount to one-eight of all farmlands; and to more widely apply intensive technology in producing wheat and industrial technologies in raising corn, sugar beets, and other crops, as well as in stockbreeding.

These are important tasks for the Commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers for the Agro-industrial Complex (Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiyets), for oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations, and for each farm.

In all these matters, we must significantly raise the role and responsibility of agricultural sciences, of leaders and specialists in agricultural organs, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A careful and principled look must be taken in every ministry and department integrated in the agro-industrial complex at who is engaged in what job and what his or her experience is. This also applies to other ministries in which not all functionaries possess the appropriate training and experience in production work at the grassroots level.

It is also important to be persistent and efficient in settling tasks connected with improving the work and developing enterprises of the processing branches within the agro-industrial complex.

The material-technical basis for storing and processing agricultural produce is still developing too slowly. Fixed assets in the food, dairy, and meat industries have been significantly worn out. Many workers in those industries are engaged in manual labor.

While taking into account a concrete program to be worked out for this sphere, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has requested the Republic's Gosplan and appropriate ministries and departments to work out as soon as possible and to submit proposals for developing the material-technical base of the processing branches so that these proposals be taken into account in the draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-year period and up to the year 2000.

In their activity, these branches need much attention on the part of party committees.

We must not reconcile ourselves any longer to the fact that, notwithstanding the shortage of funds for developing the processing branches, the Ukrainian Ministries of the Food Industry and of the Meat and Dairy Industry systematically fall short of the targets for alloting state investments. In this respect, the sugar industry is a particularly weak spot. Some sugar refineries operating in the republic are obsolete and worn out. If no immediate steps are taken, in the next 5-year period the existing capacities will be insufficient to cope with the crop in the processing season, and each year much sugar will be lost. At the same time, the construction of a number of sugar refineries takes too much time. Thus in Vinnitsa, Kirovograd, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts, sugar refineries have been under construction for more than 6 years instead of the 4 provided under the norm.

Comrade N.F. Kulinich and P.Ye. Yesipenko are expected to take under their strict control the work performed by customer and contracting ministries, proceeding from the CPSU Central Committee directive stating that the facilities of the agro-industrial complex and those for the construction of food machinery are to be regarded as the country's priority projects.

To cope with the social program, it is also important to SATURATE THE MARKET WITH THE NECESSARY AMOUNT OF HIGH-QUALITY GOODS AND TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS SERVICES.

We are now about to complete the drafting of a comprehensive program for developing the production of consumer goods and the sphere of services in the next 5-year period and a longer term. It will integrate the decisions that have already been adopted to increase footwear production, to develop local industries, housing construction and repair services, and to improve telephone services for the population. What matters now is to fully cope with the plans within the terms set, and to help every one as soon as possible experience changes for the better in this field.

It is essential to take opportune account of the changes taking place in the structure of solvent demand, to make fuller use of the existing possibilities to organize interesting recreation for people, to promote tourism, collective horticulture and market gardening. That is, as it was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, we must meet people's needs as far as possible.

Serious improvements are needed in the organization of HEALTH SERVICES. There are still many complaints about the shortage of drugs and beds in hospitals, polyclinics, and maternity homes in a number of oblasts.

The board of the Ukrainian Ministry of Health and Comrade A. Ye. Romanenko personally are insufficiently active and persistent in accomplishing pressing tasks and in putting health establishments in order. Their attention has already been called to this fact.

The ministry, oblispolkoms, and trade union organizations are expected to carefully consider what can be done now, and what ought and must be done in the coming 5-year period to strengthen the material-technical base of health services, and to make fuller use of enterprise and trade union funds for this purpose.

More attention has to be paid to the implementation of the SCHOOL REFORM. The discussion held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on the state of this work in Kherson Oblast has shown that sluggishness was permitted in a number of localities, and no substantial changes had occurred in improving the quality of the training and educational process, and in engaging students in socially useful production work. In a number of rayons there are no clear-cut plans for expanding the network of general-education and vocational schools, preschool, and extra-mural establishments for the training of cadres.

As is known, decisions have been adopted to computerize the training process and to provide students with the rudiments of computing know-how. A course on the "Bases of Informatics and Computing Equipment" has been added to the training curriculum. This is a novelty. A necessary basis has to be provided, and specialists have to be trained and retrained for teaching this course. In connection with this, a great deal must be done by the Ukrainian Gosplan, Ministry of Education, State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, Academy of Sciences, and other ministries and departments. Constant attention should be accorded by party and administrative bodies to the settlement of complex problems concerning the school reform.

Use has to be made of all possibilities to more rapidly settle the HOUSING PROBLEM. We have been building many houses, and the plans for the Republic as a whole are being fulfilled. However, the problem remains acute. Kirovograd and Chernovtsy Oblasts were criticized for the failure to meet the 4-year targets of the current 5-year period for putting in service schools, children's preschool establishments, and hospitals, and Khmelnitskiy Oblast fell short of the plan for commissioning new schools and children's establishments. Shortfalls of the 5-year targets for the construction of children's preschool establishments have been incurred in Zaporozhye, Odessa, and Cherkassy Oblasts, and of hospitals in Donetsk, Nikolayev, and Kherson Oblasts.

Party obkoms and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers should hold strictly to account for this the leaders of oblispolkoms and other organizations that are directly responsible for the state of housing and civil construction.

Great attention is also to be paid to other questions concerning people's lives and services. This particularly applies to improvements in the material situation of war and labor veterans, the families of soldiers who have fallen, families with many children, and the protection of motherhood and childhood.

This in particular is the objective of the decision published today by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU on immediate tasks to improve material well-being for poorly provided pensioners and families, and to accord more solicitude to single citizens. It is also essential to organize in a business-like manner the implementation of the decisions recently adopted decrees by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium aimed at overcoming phenomena as ugly and dangerous as drunkenness and alcoholism.

ALL OUR EFFORTS, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, HAVE NOW BEEN CONCENTRATED ON FULFILLING THE PLANS AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR COMPLETING THE 5-YEAR PERIOD. This in essence will be decisive for our accomplishments in honor of the congress.

The results of the work performed in 1984 and in the first quarter of the current year are well known. The tasks stemming from these results were discussed in detail at the preceding plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and at the meeting of the Republic's party and economic aktivs.

The results of the 4 months are evidence that in March, and particularly in April, we succeeded in improving the situation in many sectors. The plans for marketing industrial production were fulfilled. The rates of the average daily production growth have risen. The number of production items for which the plans were not fulfilled has shrunk. The enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, the construction materials industry, and construction organizations have improved their work.

However, the rates of growth as a whole are insufficient, and a great deal has still to be done to fully compensate for the omissions.

It would be good to do that in May and June, and in the second half of the year to work on overfulfilling the plans. All should proceed from the CPSU Central Committee plenum directive that the 1985 plan is to be fulfilled without any corrections.

In the countryside, field operations are now in full swing. The plans for sowing grain, sunflowers, and sugar beets and for planting potatoes, vegetables, fodder, and other crops have been fulfilled. Crop tending is in progress.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1984, the procurement of meat and milk has risen. What matters now is to quickly complete preparations for the harvest, to organize well at each farm the procurement of fodder, and to make maximum use of the summer season in order to increase the productivity of animals and to raise the output and procurement of produce.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to touch upon some pressing tasks of agricultural production. In particular, he emphasized how important it was to organize well timed and good crop tending, the round-the-clock sprinkling of crops, and the expanded sprinkling of the adjacent "satellite" fields. Particular attention was paid to the increased procurement of coarse and juicy fodder.

The Ministries of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and of Agriculture, and the Ukrainian Consumers Cooperative Union along with oblispolkoms are expected to ensure in all cities and workers settlements regular trade in vegetables. The population must not experience any shortage of fresh produce.

We must take care of preparations for fall sowing and the 1986 crop well in advance.

While keeping in mind the lessons of the last winter season, all branches, each enterprise and each collective must already now settle problems concerning preparations for the next winter season and ensure steady work from the very first days of the new 5-year period.

It was also noted that the elimination of the "bottlenecks" in railroad transport and its further development were a pressing task and a condition necessary for general stable work in all economic branches.

III.

Preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, presuppose extensive and varied work in all areas of activity. For each party organization, this has to be an authentic review whose purpose is to profoundly and thoroughly scrutinize and correctly evaluate the work performed in the period under review, to draw the necessary conclusions, to draw up practical measures, and to immediately set about their implementation.

In conformity with the decision of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, accountability and election meetings in basic party organizations will be held in September and October of the current year, rayon and city party conferences in November and December, and oblast and the Kiev city conferences in December 1985 and January 1986.

The Central Committee Politburo moves to convene the routine 27th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party on 6 February 1986.

In conformity with the party statutes, the following agenda is herewith moved for the congress:

1--The report of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

2--The report of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission.

3--The election of the governing bodies of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

We must already now thoroughly consider all details connected with accountability and election meetings in basic party organizations and with conferences and must see to it that they are held in an atmosphere of efficiency, adherence to principles, and a self-critical attitude toward evaluating the work performed by party organizations and their leading bodies.

It is essential that the meetings and conferences help further consolidate the Leninist norms of party life, develop internal party democracy, as well as criticism from above and below, foment the activity and initiative of the Communists, and increase their responsibility for the state of their organizations and of the party as a whole.

What we have in mind, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, is that EACH PARTY ORGANIZATION AND EACH LABOR COLLECTIVE PRESENT GOOD RESULTS TO THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS, THAT EACH PARTY MEMBER CONTRIBUTE A PERSONAL PART IN ENSURING A WORTHY WELCOME TO THE CONGRESS.

It is highly important to shape leading party cadres, to reinforce them with fresh blood, and to settle the topical CADRE PROBLEMS. During the accountability and election campaign, it is essential to replace functionaries who are unable to ensure that the new tasks are accomplished, who have gotten used to shortcomings, who have lost keenness, and who lack criticism in assessing the state of affairs in the entrusted sectors.

While selecting and distributing functionaries, one should keep in mind the fact that the cadres who now take over leadership will bear a serious responsibility, because they will have to spearhead very complex work to translate into reality the intensive plans for the coming 5-year period.

Concrete tasks connected with the pursuit of the present cadre policy were thoroughly and comprehensively discussed at the last plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The same issues were also examined at obkom plenums and are now being discussed at gorkom and raykom plenums. General backing has been given to the CPSU Central Committee requirement to promote those who with concrete accomplishments confirm their honest and conscientious attitude toward the common duty. At the same time, it is essential to wage an irreconcilable struggle against manifestations of irresponsibility, lack of discipline, conceit, and idle talk, to increase exactingness to each party member and primarily to leading functionaries, and to be persistent in fomenting everywhere an atmosphere of efficiency and adherence to principles, an atmosphere in which any negative phenomena alien to our system would be impossible.

Unfortunately, there are still functionaries who pay lip service precisely to such an attitude, but in practice crudely violate our norms and principles. Such facts were recently revealed in some rayons in Zhitomir Oblast, at the Crimean Construction Combine, and in the Crimean Oblast Administration for Material and Technical Supplies. The work aimed at checking thefts at the subsidiary enterprises and cottage industries belonging to kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been organized in an unsatisfactory way in Zakarpatskaya Oblast. It is disturbing that the obkoms in those oblasts have failed to opportunely assess these phenomena in adherence to principles. Comrades V.M. Kavun, V.S. Makarenko, and G.I. Bandrovskiy are expected to draw appropriate conclusions.

More strictness is needed in ascertaining if everything has been and is being done to adapt the style of each party, state, economic, trade union, and Komsomol body to the requirements of the times.

Following the 26th party congress, the Politburo and Secretariat of the Ukrainian Communist Party listened to reports delivered on various issues by all obkoms, 25 gorkoms and raykoms, 26 basic party organizations, and by leaders of 38 ministries and departments. The examination has shown that there are changes for the better, but the style is still improving too slowly, and the level of influence exerted by a number of party committees, administrative bodies, ministries, and departments on accomplishing vital tasks in economic and social development is still insufficient.

Harmful to the cause is also the occasional practice of evaluating the work of a particular body not in accordance with actual results, but with the papers submitted and statements made. There is still too much paper-pushing. Some leading workers have become too accustomed to participating in a lot of commissions, councils, and staffs, and are absolutely reluctant to give all this up. There are appearances of collegiality and of activity, but in essence all that is frequently nothing but an idle talk shop, a way to evade personal responsibility for the sector which they have been entrusted with.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Council of Ministers have found it necessary to abolish a number of various republic-level commissions and councils with significant staffs. Corresponding work has to be carried out without delay in ministries, departments, and in the field.

The ability to organize practical work, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, and to bring it to an end, personal responsibility, initiative, and a feeling for what is new -- these are qualities needed now more than ever. They are crucial for our comprehension of the present-day businesslike style of work. Such a style has to be learned, and occasionally even overlearned.

THE TIME AFTER THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS WAS MARKED BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE ENTIRE PARTY WITH INTENSIVE AND FRUITFUL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE POLITICAL EDUCATION AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK. Since the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on Perfecting Ideoeducational Work, a great deal has been and is being done. During the accountability and election campaign, the results have to be summed up and attention has to be paid to the results of the experiments in improving party training, lectures, mass political work, particularly in labor collectives, and also in counterpropaganda and other sectors of work.

More energy is to be displayed in spreading the experience that has justified itself in all party organizations. This is all the more necessary due to the fact that ideological work still has not been completely rid of formalism, flattery, idle talk, and isolation from life.

IDEOLOGICAL WORK, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said during his visit to Leningrad, MUST NOW BE REMARKABLE FOR PARTICULAR ELASTICITY, FOR SENSITIVE AND OPERATIVE REACTING TO LIFE'S PHENOMENA AND PROBLEMS.

It is called upon to foment the labor activity of people and their wide engagement in control over the matters of their collectives. Party organizations are expected to pay more attention to the education of young people.

The ability to tell people the truth and to listen to the truth, no matter how unpleasant it might sometimes be, and to draw correct conclusions should be an invariable quality of each leader. Life shows that this quality only elevates a leader in the eyes of the people and enhances his prestige.

Very serious attention is to be paid to the practice of explaining the most important foreign political actions taken by our party and state, and of preventing all sorts of ideological subversions undertaken by the class enemy.

In recent times, the part contributed by social scientists in ideological and political educational work has increased. However, the discussion held recently in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters on the work performed by the Institutes of the Social Sciences Section of the Republic's Academy of Sciences showed that a great deal still has to be done in this field. Serious work is to be carried out to implement the Republic's comprehensive program for scientific research on the topics of communist education.

The great experience accumulated in preparations for and the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and in commemorating other outstanding occasions in the life of our state should be fully utilized in the class, patriotic, and internationalist education of the working people, and particularly of youths.

The mass media are expected to clearly define their position in the responsible work involving preparations for the congress. Editorial broards of the newspapers, television, and radio should possess concrete plans for highlighting precongress topics, and, what matters most, should increase the responsibility of each journalist for the profound and competent interpretation of the vital problems of our lives.

And of course, the topical, profound, and highly interesting press, radio, and television features, remarkable for their bold formulation of problems, should meet with active support on the part of party committees. Any attempts to suppress or to ignore substantiated criticism are to be resolutely checked.

Also creative unions and their party organizations are expected to define their tasks in connection with the forthcoming party congress. The high responsibility of our writers, composers, painters, film and theater actors before the people should always be borne in mind. In drawing plans for their work in the future, it is important to proceed from the concerns in which the party and the people live and from the high requirements presented by the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

In conclusion, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY PROVE TO BE AN EVENT OF ENORMOUS HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, AN AUTHENTIC EPOCH-MAKING LANDMARK IN THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT. It has always been in the traditions of our party and the Soviet people to commemorate such events with shock work and new achievements in all sectors of economic and cultural construction. There is no doubt whatsoever that party organizations, the Communists and all working people of our Republic, loyal to these traditions, will do their utmost to redouble our social wealth and give a worthy welcome to the next forum of our glorious Leninist party.

PRAVDA REPORTS KAPITONOV DUSHANBE AWARD SPEECH

PM030705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Shock Labor and a Military Feat"]

[Text] Dushanbe, 29 May -- The capital of Soviet Tajikistan is particularly fine in springtime. There is the rustle of fresh greenery in gardens and parks, there are fragrant carpets of flowering rose bushes and the splash of countless silvery fountains. The colors of a great festival are now intermingled with this bright attire. The state banner of our motherland and the flags of the fraternal union republics are fluttering in the wind in the squares, streets, and avenues of Dushanbe. The Republic's capital has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for the working people's services in implementing socialist transformations, their contribution to ensuring victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the successes achieved in economic and cultural building.

Today a ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, labor collectives, and party, war, and labor veterans was devoted to the presentation of the high award.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

Warmly greeted by those present, I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, he cordially congratulated all working people of Dushanbe and the Republic on the deserved award.

The glorious working people of Tajikistan's capital are being honored at a portentous time, the speaker said. We have been tremendously impressed by the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War. Communists and all Soviet people have enthusiastically welcomed the Central Committee April Plenum decision to convene the 27th CPSU Congress and the innovatory approach to realizing key economic and social tasks. All this has given a strong boost to the working people's creative enthusiasm. The growing political and labor enthusiasm of the broad masses convincingly demonstrates that the Communist Party and the Soviet people act in everything as a single mighty force. The strengthening unity of the party and the people is a guarantee of our successful advance.

The order on Dushanbe's banner is an acknowledgment of the great services of the city's working people in implementing the fundamental socioeconomic transformations begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Tajik people's achievements serve as a graphic example of the triumph of the Soviet social and state system and of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, which ensures the truly democratic combination of statewide interests and the interests of each of the republics. The fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples is an inexhaustible source of our state's might.

The Tajiks' ardent love of the socialist motherland was manifested particularly graphically during the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. Tajikistan's sons fought courageously at the front. The Republic became a reliable base supplying the Army with equipment, clothing, and food.

The high award, the CPSU Central Committee secretary went on to say, worthily crowns the successes achieved by Dushanbe working people in economic and cultural building in the postwar period. The city's industry now has many sectors and is comprehensively developed. The city is rightly proud of its foremost workers and production innovators. The measures approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for the further development of Dushanbe's municipal services provided graphic evidence of the party's concern for the prosperity of the republic's capital.

The appearance of the whole of Tajikistan has also changed beyond recognition. It has acquired modern industrial features. An industrial region of all-union significance, the South Tajik Territorial Production Complex, is being formed with the help of fraternal republics. Cities and settlements have grown up where remote villages used to be. Tens of thousands of hectares of previously barren lands have been irrigated and opened up. Modern transport routes have been laid across once-empty desert. All this has sharply altered the destiny of the indigenous mountain dwellers. A working class and a kolkhoz peasantry have taken shape and strengthened in Tajikistan, and the people's intelligentsia has grown. Interacting closely with the cultures of the USSR's other peoples, Tajikistan's culture, national in form, socialist in content, is actively developing.

The speaker dwelt on ways to improve work in the sphere of the economy. The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum orients us toward mobilizing all forces and reserves.

It is necessary to overcome the lag that has occurred in a number of sectors, ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the year's plans, and successfully complete the 5-year plan. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his report at the plenum that our chief slogans today must be "creative labor of word and deed, initiative, responsibility, and exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades." A weighty and rapid return can be obtained if we instill model order everywhere, strengthen discipline, and ensure that everyone works conscientiously at his place. It is important to channel people's creative energy toward making fuller and more rational use of the production potential and of all resources.

Much has to be done to accelerate scientific and technical progress. We have the necessary scientific, engineering, and technical cadres for this and highly skilled workers. We must give all possible support and encouragement to collectives that modernize and retool production, update the products list, and enhance the quality of output. The improvement of planning and management serves to strengthen the intensification of the economy. A large-scale economic experiment is being conducted in the country. Today it is necessary to assimilate more boldly and without delay progressive experience and everything useful and valuable that emerges under the new conditions of management. The maximum result for the minimum expenditure is the immutable rule of modern management. It must determine the economic thinking and the practical actions of all participants in social production.

The efforts being made by the party to enhance economic efficiency are, in the final analysis, subordinate to the chief aim of improving the life of the Soviet people. All Soviet people feel the results of implementing the extensive social program for the 5-year plan. Let us take, for example, housing construction in Dushanbe. Over the past 4 years, twice as much housing has been constructed here as the total housing stock the city possessed before the war.

The realization of the food program occupies a central place in the party's activity in enhancing the people's well-being. Last year, Tajikistan successfully fulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for sales of grain, raw cotton, and a number of other agricultural crops to the state. This year it must consolidate and surpass the results achieved.

It is an important social task, the speaker continued, to saturate the market with essential consumer goods and further develop the services sphere. Much is being done in this direction. The working people of Dushanbe have also achieved certain successes. In recent years the indicator of goods production per ruble of the wage fund has been improved here, and the volume of sales of consumer services has increased by almost one-third. However, many questions still await resolution. It is first of all necessary to ensure that the range of goods is expanded and their quality improved. Additional efforts must also be made to improve consumer services.

Of course, people's living conditions are not determined just by the volume of material benefits. Strict observance everywhere of the principle of social justice and the moral climate in labor collectives play a tremendous role. In this connection, great significance attaches to the struggle against wage leveling, the payment of wages that are not earned, drunkenness, and parasitism, a struggle which accords with the interests of the working people and receives the full support of the Soviet people.

The creative activity of Tajikistan's working people, I.V. Kapitonov said, is headed by the Republic party organization, a proven combat detachment of the Leninist party. Communists must set an example of conscientious labor and raise people by word and deed to new accomplishments. The precongress report and election campaign is drawing near.

It is necessary in the course of it to attentively and comprehensively generalize everything useful that has emerged in party organization' practice, expose the reasons for shortcomings, and outline ways to resolve new tasks.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

In conclusion, I.V. Kapitonov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Dushanbe the Order of the Labor Red Banner and pinned the award to the city's banner to applause from the meeting participants.

The meeting was addressed by A.K. Khalimov, first secretary of Dushanbe party Gorkom; A.T. Petrenko, team leader at a housebuilding combine; USSR People's Artist A.B. Burkhanov, actor at the Tajik State Academy Theater of Drama; F.T. Kekhter, director of the Tajiktekstilmash Plant; R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, and others. They expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the high award.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers was enthusiastically adopted.

KHABAROVSK CPSU KRAYKOM PLENUM NOTES PROBLEMS

PM311243 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Report by special correspondents V. Mamontov and G. Orlovskiy: "Observations From the Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom Plenum: Down the Beaten Track"]

[Text] Nikolay Yakovlevich Kayumov, a participant in the Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom Plenum, lives in Solnechnyy Rayon and works in the Amgunskiy timber procurement establishment. We asked him what personal conclusions he had drawn from the Communists' discussion of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

"I have been convinced once again that it is time we set up financially autonomous teams in our timber establishment. We have had enough of groping around and criticizing one another for our losses of both standing and stored timber."

It is a good thing that Communists return home with a clear goal in mind. We wanted to know precisely why he should have come to that conclusion.

"To be honest, some speeches ran counter to that. Not everyone who mounted the rostrum gave consideration to concrete ways of overcoming shortcomings. It is not enough now to simply acknowledge mistakes."

The party committee plenums that are currently taking place everywhere are based on a common principle, that is to say, their work is based on the ideas and propositions elaborated at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. However, the political lesson which they provide for Communists is determined by the extent to which these plenums' decisions succeed in translating the overall tasks which the party and working people have been set into the language of the deeds, goals, and work required by the regions themselves. That is why the lesson that N.Y. Kayumov drew for himself is important. To jump ahead a little, let us say that it emerged from conversations with other plenum participants that the Khabarovsk Kraykom plenum failed to thoroughly clearly define its concrete long-term tasks, let alone those for the present.

We recall the words of V.M. Krysin, first secretary of the Komsomolsk-na-Amure CPSU Gorkom: "I think that it would have been better to define HOW [capitalized word published in boldface] to act.

The discussion at the beginning of the plenum, after all, clearly indicated a desire to get away from ostentatiousness and corner-cutting. Without belittling the kray working people's undoubted achievements, A.K. Chernyy spoke frankly and in a spirit of party-mindedness about the serious practical shortcomings that exist in the leadership of economic and sociocultural building. The targets for increased output and enhanced labor productivity for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan were not met. The kray's agriculture was in arrears to the state; its inhabitants are aware of how many shortcomings there still are in the quality of housing construction and in commerce and the consumer services system. One in four enterprises experienced a drop in output compared with the corresponding period the previous year. A whole series of sectors are operating unsatisfactorily this year, too. Suffice it to say that in the first 4 months, 68 enterprises failed to meet their set production target.

Certain speakers continued the roll call of shortcomings and omissions. However, alarm bells began to ring: A docker from Vanino sitting next to us observed: "But, you know, that has already been said..." Indeed, many of the problems had already figured in reports and speeches made to plenums and party committees 1, 2, and 3 years ago. Nor was it the first time that those actually responsible for the shortfalls were named. N.U. Belotserkovskiy, chief of the Main Administration for Construction in the Far North, was repeatedly mentioned. However, when his turn to speak came, he just fleetingly acknowledged his agreement with the criticism made of him before passing straight on to shortcomings in work planning. The criticism was passed on up, but the question remained open: Why does the administration carry out poor-quality construction work and fail to meet its schedules? V.Ya. Runik, general director of the Dallesprom, also spoke in a similar vein.

The kray's shortfall in a number of indicators did not happen overnight. A sense of party principledness and exactingness has forced the recognition that the pursuit of rapid but short-lived success through overextension and reliance on last-minute rush work and the arbitrary resolving of acute problems have sometimes pushed long-term analysis and consideration about the future into the background. Discussion at the present kraykom plenum, however, plainly displayed the inadequacy of their collective search for the causes behind the shortfall.

Intensifying the economy and speeding up scientific and technical progress are the fundamental issues. Everyone acknowledges that fixed capital that is low in productivity and technically outmoded holds up industrial development today. The rate of renewal of this fixed capital in the kray has fallen by 14 percent in the current 5-year plan. Why then is uninstalled equipment worth R130 million gathering dust in enterprise stores? Why have 127 enterprises not planned to introduce any new equipment at all? Could it be that the answer is incompetence or the fact that the party's leaders' running of the economy suffers from attachment to old methods?

However, there are examples in the kray of enterprises skillfully going over to intensive development of production and of the introduction of new equipment and the team labor method. V.N. Avramenko, director of the Yu.A. Gagarin Aviation Plant (Komsomolsk-na-Amure City), has provided a convincing demonstration of that.

"To start with, we certificated every work station. We replaced 700 units of outdated machinery with numerically programmed machine tools. This is one mere short-term campaign for us, but represents a strategic course.

Regrettably, there are not many examples of this kind. Frequently, plans for scientific and technical progress and the introduction of progressive technologies are divorced from the kray's main economic needs. While paying lip service to new machinery being the key to intensification, a number of party committees pay extremely superficial attention to plans for scientific and technical progress and modernization.

The high demands of the April plenum also presuppose great changes in attitudes and ways of thinking. After all, certain negative trends in the kray's economy are not new. The pursuit of immediate results and short-lived campaigns prevented party leaders and economic managers from foreseeing dangers and underwater reefs, which are now proving quite costly. However, these are old troubles. Something else is causing concern: Both the report and the speeches failed to fully expound the inescapable fact that the restructuring of the economy is impossible relying on the old methods.

Quality and quality again. Assurances that this has become a law of life were heard again. But at the same time, alarming figures were cited: of 50-60 new types of machines and articles produced in the kray annually, only a few meet present-day demands and correspond to modern prototypes. This in itself is an impermissible situation, particularly in the case of Khabarovsk Kray! Everything here is truly quite expensive: this is a reflection of the distances and of the peculiarities of the climate.

Participants in the plenum noted with satisfaction the enormous assistance provided by central party and economic organs. The kray cannot complain about the funds allocated for its development. Returns, therefore, should be all the bigger. Unfortunately, confidence that assistance will be provided "from above" has produced attitudes of dependence in many leaders. Never mind above-plan equipment! Many a year even potatoes have to be brought in from afar. People have no compunctions about asking for the simplest articles that could quite easily be produced locally. Regrettably, these attitudes were not sufficiently censured at the plenum, although certain speakers' complaints against ministries and departments about a lack of balance in plans, excessive tutelage, bureaucracy, and a lack of faith in the independence and competence of leaders at the local level were justified, of course.

The kraykom plenum was held on a Saturday. I believe that this too showed the Communists' desire to set an example of a careful attitude toward work time. Much is being done in the kray today to strengthen discipline and create good working and leisure conditions for the working people. The human factor has in fact become the main point of reference in the party organizations' activity. Y.T. Pochechuyev, leader of a fitters and installation workers team at the Leninskiy Komsomol Plant in Komsomolsk-na-Amure, and V.A. Sergiyenko, Khabarovsk Machine Tool Building Plant party committee secretary, spoke at the plenum about the need to respond with deeds to the party's concern. The speech of G.N. Agibalova, skilled operator at the Khabarovsk A.M. Gorkiy Plant, resounded with heartfelt gratitude to the party for its great concern for the working people. Her comrades, like all the kray's working people, fully support and share the line elaborated by the April plenum. In the interval we asked her: How does she see her main task as a party committee member?

"The people's honest labor must be reciprocated by concern for them. What I mean is that it is necessary to build more good quality housing and to radically improve consumer and cultural services, trade, and the work of polyclinics..."

Indeed, we have a long way to go to establish proper order in the kray. Plans for the construction of housing, hospitals, and children's institutions are not being met, the production of a number of consumer goods has decreased, and not enough food is being produced. Yet potential for this does exist locally, and this is what the participants in the plenum were discussing.

All that is required is to make rational use of reserves. Take for instance a question such as the city's assistance to the agro-industrial complex. Last year in Komsomolsk-na-Amure, on average, 2,000 people were assigned to various tasks daily and paid R5 million in wages. However, returns from this kind of assistance are much lower than its costs. There is no need to take so many people away from their work -- this is how L.B. Mazlin, director of one of the best farms in the kray, not without bitterness, assessed this kind of help. Let the best industrial enterprises produce the best machines they are capable of and be of real assistance in the mechanization and automation of agriculture. Then all the programs that are planned in the kray such as the "Milk" program (incidentally, programs such as the "Milk," "Team," and other programs are actually being elaborated here) will be fulfilled in practice. I believe that we should listen to the opinion of this competent leader.

As the plenum went on, you got the impression that the same discussion could have been held at an economic aktiv. Why did the Communists speak so little about improving the forms and methods of party work, the training and education of cadres, and the political tempering of the young generation? The "secret" evidently lies in the surviving style of the party committees' activity: doing the work of economic managers does not leave them time for active organizational and political work. It was no accident that none of the party leaders touched upon the most important theme of the distinguishing features a present-day party worker and the new channels of influencing the social climate of life and relations within labor collectives. Very little indeed was said about the role and new tasks of primary party organizations. Such a discussion was extremely necessary prior to the report-and-election campaign!

I would like to share another impression from the conversations during the plenum's work and afterwards. We cannot rebuke the plenum report for a shortage of critical remarks. However, the kraykom bureau clearly lacked self-criticism. Perhaps for this reason, virtually no criticism was addressed in the speeches to the kraykom bureau, its secretaries, and sectorial departments. Could it be that the headquarters of the kray's party organization had functioned absolutely faultlessly and efficiently? In that case, it is difficult to understand why there still is quite a lot of formalism in the work of many party committees, why they are not always able to focus attention on key areas, and why they replace a systematic approach to work with last-minute rush jobs.

In short, party work also must produce good results. While improving the national economic management system, it is necessary to think about gearing the party committees' style and methods as much as possible to the new tasks.

MINISTRY'S HEALTH, SAFETY RECORD CRITICIZED

PM030710 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Special correspondent Yu. Khrenov article under the rubric "USSR Supreme Soviet Between Sessions": "How Are You, Working Man?"]

[Text] The two concepts of health and labor are firmly united in our consciousness. "Good health," the people say, "helps work." And one should add to this that work itself is a reliable and irreplaceable help to good health. Needless to say, as long as it is properly organized and safety and protection regulations are observed.

How are the legal demands on safety at work and the protection of workers' health at power machine building associations and enterprises being carried out? This question was examined at a session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities' Commissions on Health Care and Social Welfare.

The report delivered by M.I. Neuymin, first deputy minister of power machine building, and the coreport by G.D. Gabuniya, leader of the Joint Deputies' Preparatory Commission and first secretary of Tbilisi party gorkom, cited convincing evidence that inadequate attention is being devoted to protecting the health and labor of power machine building workers. In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan, approximately R100 million was spent on this -- more than previously envisaged by the plan. The sector has reduced the proportion of manual and physically demanding labor and work under other unfavorable conditions. Curative and preventive health work and consumer services to people involved in production have been improved. New social and consumer facilities and canteens have been built and the provision of seating in them now entirely corresponds to the normatives.

The reduction of work with unfavorable production factors is being promoted by the mechanization and automation of production and the introduction of progressive techniques and modern safety equipment. The job certification currently being carried out is producing considerable returns.

At the same time, not all legal demands on safety at work and health protection are being fully carried out, primarily because insufficient internal reserves are used in the sector for this purpose.

Preparing for the session, the deputies on the commissions familiarized themselves in detail with the state of affairs at the "Izhorskiy Zavod," "Nevskiy Zavod," "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod," "Atommash," "Krasnyy Kotelshchik," and "Kharkovskiy Turbinnyy Zavod" Production Associations and at a number of enterprises. Furthermore, they studied materials reaching the commission from the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, the AUCCTU, local ispolkoms, and scientific institutes. This has made it possible to present the existing picture in full.

One of the most burning questions today, the deputies were convinced, is the high level of injury [travmatizm] whose causes lie primarily in the fact that safety equipment regulations are not observed. At many enterprises, management and chief specialists fail, to conduct proper monitoring of the use of hoisting devices and machines or to check on the observance of schedules for precautionary inspections of equipment and the quality of planned preventive overhauls, and often allow cranes to work on damaged tracks and with ill-adjusted brakes. Because of such violations, organs of the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision have over the past 2 years banned 100 lifting machines from operating in Leningrad production associations, for instance. At the Biysk Boiler Plant, 76 of the cranes checked needed repairs, but 46 continued to be used. At the Belgorod Power Machine Building Plant, 138 overhead cranes whose normative working life has expired are currently in use.

The deputies were greatly alarmed by the state of affairs in work safety in procurement production, above all at the casting, forging, and pressing shops at the "Krasnyy Kotelshchik" and "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" Production Associations, the Kusa Machine Building Plant, and the Chekhovskiy and Far East Power Machine Building Plants. More than 1,000 people work in the casting shop at the Kusa Machine Building Plant. The production area is overcrowded and passageways and channels do not correspond to established norms and are extremely dusty and gas-polluted. A new casting shop has been under construction at the plant for 13 years now, but no end to the construction project is yet in sight and only 40 percent of the investment has been assimilated.

The speakers at the session pointed to the fact that the sector is not implementing the proper controls over the timely repair of gas equipment.

It is allowed to be used with damaged control and measuring instruments, automation means, and safety devices, which causes accidents. At the "Nevskiy Zavod" Production Association, one-half of the 76 gas furnaces are not equipped with automatic safety equipment, and there are 10 such furnaces at the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" Production Association.

Pointing to this, the deputies sharply criticized the leadership of the Ministry of Power Machine Building for not showing the necessary demandingness to leaders of enterprises under its jurisdiction, which are irresponsible in ensuring safety at work and do not strive to stringently observe production discipline and safety equipment regulations. It was noted, for instance, that work safety questions are being unsatisfactorily resolved at the "Atommash," Kharkov Turbine, Izhorskiy, and Nevskiy Plants and that the "Sibenergomash" and Dorogobuzh and Biysk Boiler Plants have even brought to light instances of emergencies and accidents in production and violations of the established procedure for investigating them and transferring materials to investigation organs being covered up.

Instances of injuries in production, the speakers said, often occur as a result of drunkenness. The managements at many associations and enterprises are not conducting a principled struggle against it, are failing to take firm and necessary measures to strengthen discipline and order, and underestimate the educational role of labor collectives.

There are a considerable number of production facilities in the sector where the established norms for temperature, concentrations of gas and dust in the air, and levels of noise and vibration are exceeded. The reasons for this are often not that, say, there is no ventiliation or gas and dust extraction equipment. There is! But it is either damaged or simply not used.

Deputy G.V. Yudanov, director general of a machine repair association (Saratov City), was one of those who familiarized himself with the state of affairs locally prior to the session. In his speech, he particularly dwelt on questions of the number of medical institutions available to workers in the sector. There are one-half as many of these, the deputy said, as there ought to be under the normatives, and moreover the construction plans for these institutions fail to be fulfilled year in and year out and the funds allocated by the state for this purpose are not assimilated. Thus, today there are not even any good medical sanitation units at such major production associations as the "Izhorskiy Zavod," "Atommash," and the "Kharkovskiy Turbinnyy Zavod." The Ministry of Power Machine Building's front-ranking enterprise is the Leningrad Turbine Vane Plant. However, medical aid to workers there is provided by a health center located in an emergency hut-type accommodation literally dug out of the ground. It is the same story at the Dorogobuzh Boiler Plant. In all, over the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan, the ministry has built one medical sanitary unit instead of the five planned, and one medical center instead of nine. The situation is no better with the construction of preventive care sanatoriums, the provision of which is even lower. The responsibility for this, G.V. Yudanov noted, is borne along with the leadership of the sector by the construction organizations of the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, which are also guilty of failure to commission these important projects.

Deputy M.I. Kostyuchenko, chief of the section rolling shop at the "Krivorozhstal" Metallurgical Combine, pointed in his speech to the fact that the ministries' work on fulfilling the comprehensive sector plan for improving conditions, safety at work, and sanitary and curative measures is poor. In particular, in the past 4 years, the targets for reducing the numbers of people working under harmful labor conditions and building and expanding facilities for personal hygiene and other social and consumer projects have not been fully implemented.

The plan targets for the repair and modernization of buildings and installations in a technically unsatisfactory condition are also failing to be fulfilled, and this is also unfavorably reflected in people's working conditions. The work in the sector to introduce a system for administering safety at work and work safety standards is only slowly being carried out.

An important question -- on the quality of special clothing -- was raised by Deputy M.I. Semenov, director of the Dzhida Wolfram and Molybdenum Combine named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Special clothing, he said, very often fails to meet state all-union standards, does not correspond to the working conditions in the sector, and cannot stand up to the amount of wear stipulated by the normatives. Chemists, textile workers, sewing industry workers, and suppliers must jointly rectify matters. Territorial supply organs must satisfy more fully applications from the Ministry of Power Machine Building for respirators, protective goggles, and special footwear. These "trifles" are still affecting people's work and health.

The deputies examined in great detail the entire range of questions of safety at work and the health of workers at power machine building associations and enterprises and elaborated specific recommendations to improve the existing situation. The sector leadership was instructed to take vigorous measures to eradicate all the noted shortcomings, ensure the further improvement of the administration of safety at work, and increase demandingness toward association and enterprise leaders to increase the standard of all this work.

Special attention must be devoted to monitoring the fulfillment at associations and enterprises of the plans for the modernization of and capital repairs to buildings and installations and to the fulfillment of measures to introduce modern equipment and frontranking experience into production.

PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY EXAMINED

OW031445 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0345 GMT 25 May 85

["Political Observer's Talk" with L.A. Voznesenskiy, Central Television political observer; S.V. Bashilov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs; and L.A. Bibin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee]

[Excerpts] [Bashilov] Attributing great significance and paying considerable attention to capital construction, the party and government have recently adopted a number of resolutions aimed at improving capital construction. First, we have the resolution of the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning, organization, and management in the construction industry; the resolution on improving the preparation of plans and estimates; and the resolution on improving the organization of labor and incentives in construction. Indeed, construction times today are either considerably or just simply longer than the norm. I would say that this is the main defect in our work, because in addition to the country not being provided with new advanced technologies by construction workers within specific periods of time, this defect also leads to higher capital construction costs and overexpenditure.

The construction workers have many resources for correcting the situation. Despite the fact that provisions have been made for increasing responsibility for observing construction deadlines and cost estimates, there are instances of the construction front work being considerably beyond construction workers' capabilities, especially in some regions of the country. We have to limit the construction front in some regions in order to make it possible to build projects within specified time periods.

There is also the question of raising the technical level of construction. Measures are now being taken by the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to speed up the technical reequipment of the construction industry.

There is also the question of more correct and wider use of resources and the use of the human factor in construction. It is no secret that we suffer heavy losses because of idle time and shortcomings in the construction organization. All this has a negative effect on efficiency in capital construction. We hope that our construction ministries and construction organization collectives, in implementing the resolutions I have mentioned, will achieve more serious and decisive successes in this field.

[Voznesenskiy] Sergey Vasilyevich has said that construction times are sometimes unacceptably extended. Maybe this is the time to stress another point -- that this not only deprives the national economy of a timely return on the projects, as you have already said, but it also has an effect on the pace of development of many branches which are served, if it is possible to say that, by construction organizations.

[Bibin] It must be said that definite improvements have been achieved in this field. During the current 5-year plan period, we have reduced the number of construction projects and the number of buildings in these projects by about 20 percent. At the same time, as Sergey Vasilyevich has noted, there is actually the problem of projects taking too long to construct; there is the problem of normal time frames being violated. In addition to shortcomings in the construction process, I would like to say that construction workers have definite complaints against our industry, including the machine building industry, and first of all the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, a ministry that is supposed to produce construction and road building machinery and equipment for the construction workers. It is a question of producing more powerful and more mobile equipment that meets current technical standards.

There is a certain lag in the construction materials industry. This applies first of all to the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and also to some extent to other ministries producing structural materials like the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and so forth.

I would also like to talk about planning. Ministries and administrations, as capital construction customers, make many proposals for the construction of new enterprises. It suffices to say that one-third of ministries' and administrations' proposals have been rejected during 1985. Apparently, there is also a need to provide certain incentives in the plan in order to interest the ministries in the technical reequipment of existing enterprises and in the utilization of existing potentials.

[Bashilov] That would create conditions for the construction organizations to undertake these jobs freely and without fearing the deterioration of some indicators of their work. Design studios have now adopted a decision about paying designers engaged in reconstruction jobs considerably more than they are currently being paid...

[Bibin, interrupting] Fifty percent more.

[Bashilov] Fifty percent, yes. This is a major step forward and I am sure than the designers will now deal with these jobs more readily and conscientiously. They will become a primary job for the designers because of the incentives.

[Voznesenskiy] Sergey Vasilyevich's statement brings us to an extremely important topic that is attracting great attention in the country lately: the general problem of improving the preparation of designs and estimates.

[Bashilov] That is the key to it all. There is a large army of designers. Over 700,000 qualified specialists work for design studios. The resolution on improving the preparation of designs and estimates must be properly and carefully implemented in order to fulfill our tasks. What are the tasks? Achieving an alliance of science with production. The resolution stipulates that no designs are to be made for projects that involve the use of old equipment. Prohibiting the use of old equipment in designs is a very important and fundamental implementation of the document. This places great demands on our machine building industry. If today the machine building ministries produce obsolete equipment, it simply will not be accepted. It has been prohibited for use in projects.

Finally the designers themselves are now faced with some serious and great demands. We will not conceal the fact that up to now our designing, norms, both in technological and construction designing, have been and still are (?variable). This leads to higher construction costs and excessive use of materials.

This year, together with designers, ministries, and administrations, we must redefine all these norms. Simultaneously, all standard designs will be reviewed. What is very important in that document is that the assessment of the quality of designs will today be different from what it was until this year. Before 1985 and even in 1985, design was still being assessed according to designing time and the cost of construction and installation work. As of 1986, the quality of design will be assessed according to quality, the main criterion in assessing designs, irrespective of cost. If the designers reduce the construction cost, they will receive a certain amount of incentive funds for stimulating those jobs which...

[Bibin, interrupting] A slightly increased appropriate bonus.

[Bashilov] Yes.

[Voznesenskiy] The importance of this problem can be judged from just one figure which I have recently seen to the effect that in 1983, if my memory does not fail me, expert organizations set for designers the task of lowering the cost of their designs by R12 billion.

[Bashilov] Yes, in 1984, expert organizations and the State Expert Review of Design and Budget Estimates for Construction Work of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs in particular, returned one-third of the designs for reworking, correcting and improving the indicators which you mention, Lev Aleksandrovich. All this has been considered in the new approach to assessing design quality and in the introduction of competition and variant designing...

[Bibin, interrupting] And this is very important.

[Bashilov] Yes, all this is very important. The substantial problem that has been solved in connection with the issue of this resolution is securing personnel at design studios, according to longevity, and creating conditions for more creative work by designers. The experiment now being conducted at Leningrad technological and design institutes has now spread to all the designing organizations in the country...

[Voznesenskiy, interrupting] Has already spread?

[Bashilov] Has already spread...

[Bibin, interrupting] The resolution...

[Bashilov, interrupting] Today, within the limits of the wage fund they can give bonuses to workers, increasing them by up to 50 percent for leading specialists, those who contribute to the work of specific organizations working on specific projects.

It is possible to form creative brigades during the design of specific projects, increasing pay for workers. All this creates conditions for creative work by designers. What can be said today about what is bad? Many ministries, many design institutes are using all these possibilities for improving design preparations and estimates very feebly and timidly. Even large ministries like the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and other ministries that design and build projects worth billions of rubles a year are working unsatisfactorily in this field, and I think that today it is even appropriate to criticize them. These are not the only two ministries with problems. There are a number of other ministries that are not doing the work that should be done in this field.

[Voznesenkiy] In this connection, I would like to ask you to return to the problem of the industrialization of construction, first of all from the point of view of reducing manual labor which, as it is known, still occupies too large a place in our construction industry...

[Bashilov, interrupting] Fifty percent.

[Voznesenskiy] Fifty percent, yes, and it is one of the decisive reasons for not only the insufficient labor productivity, but also to a large extent for the insufficient quality of construction work.

[Bibin] When we say that in our construction industry half of the jobs are done by hand, we should also speak about the mixed nature of these jobs. We say that on the whole, manual labor amounts to an average of 50 percent; in finishing, plastering, and painting jobs the share of manual labor is considerably higher, reaching 60-70 percent.

The task is to considerably increase the technical level and the industrialization of our construction industry. The plan is to provide our construction workers with highly efficient equipment, increase the power of individual units, have a complex of the most economical and suitable mechanisms for use in construction, so that we do not have half-cubic-meter capacity excavators for loading 5-cubic-meter capacity trucks.

[Voznesenkiy] This example, Leonid Alekseyevich, indicates that you in the construction industry, just like those in agriculture and practically in all other branches of the national economy, need a unified system of machines.

[Bibin] Yes, there must be a mechanical system that can be used comprehensively, selected for use in specific conditions as required. It is necessary to have a basic machine that would accept excavator tools and bulldozer attachments, a whole range of attachments that would make it a more efficient machine.

[Bashilov] Leonid Alekseyevich, you have spoken about finishing jobs, the shortage of equipment, the considerable number of manual jobs, and the many people employed in these jobs. Here is a more labor consuming process: monolithic concrete casting. We cast over 100 million cubic meters of monolithic concrete, precast concrete excluded. Out of this 100 million, only 5 million are cast with the aid of machines...

[Bibin, interrupting] Concrete pumps.

[Bashilov] We lack machinery, concrete pumps, cement mixers. This concrete laying chain which is far more labor consuming and difficult than finishing jobs is actually very poorly equipped. In this field, the production facilities created several years ago in the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building are not being used. They are not producing equipment in the required numbers and of the quality needed by construction workers. This is a very serious problem. Entire technological processes are interrupted and are not properly equipped for freeing people to do good quality work on time with lower labor costs and, naturally, with fewer material resources.

[Bibin] There is also a second problem here. The problem is that it is necessary to use the most progressive, if that can be said, materials, make as wide a use as possible of the products of the chemical industry like various types of plastics, various types of glues, paints, various types of insulating materials.

[Voznesenkiy] I would like to ask you whether any or partial but sufficiently tangible work is being done in the 12th 5-Year Plan period on the problem of the production of machinery for the most difficult or some of the most difficult construction jobs?

[Bibin] The plan is to build new plants for the production of hand-held mechanized tools and for the production of electric hand tools. It is anticipated that by the end of the 5-year plan period, we will be able to satisfy on the whole the needs for this type of tool.

[Bashilov] Completion of priority projects will account for 50 to 60 percent of the total amount of work specified in the plan. The commission of over 1,500 national economic production facilities has been planned. A total of 114 million square meters of housing will be commissioned, and most will be commissioned in the second half of the year.